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Hardware,
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Victoria Daily Times.

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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1893. No. 216

FALL OPENING

Mantles, Jackets AND Capes

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12th, 1893.

The public are invited to inspect our Stock.

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BEAR IN MIND

That we supply THE TRADE with the Celebrated Woonsocket Brand

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

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GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

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Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Dratts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China
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Builders' Hardware,
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Japanese Leather Paperhangings, 36 in. wide
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Art Cambric Prints } For Curtains,
Sateen Cretone } Draperies, Etc.
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Table, Banquet and Library Lamps
Tea Kettles with Wrought Iron Stands
New additions to Furniture and Carpet Stocks always arriving.

SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH FOR YOUR MONEY

Is what you receive from us.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

The finest assortment of Ready-Made Clothing ever seen in British Columbia is now on exhibition at our store. While others are complaining of hard times we are selling more good ready-made Suits than ever before. See our windows. Suits from $15 to $25, and no trouble to sell them; they sell themselves because they are just what the people want. No other stores have the same class of goods.

We have all sizes up to 50 in. chest measure. Suits for big men a specialty.

We have all styles—Single and Double Breasted Sac., Single and Double Breasted Frock, Full Dress Suits, Eaton Suits. An Inspection solicited.

Boot and Shoe Department next door below.

35 & 37 Johnson St., Victoria. GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

I Consider ..... An Ad. In The Times

As Safe An Investment As A Government Bond, And Far More Profitable

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Young girl as general servant, no washing. Apply Mrs. Macleod, Boyd street, James Bay. s14-3t

FOR SALE—A Snap; 80 acres, all good land, 2 1-2 miles from Alberni townsite; worth $10 per acre, reduced to $3 per acre. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St. s14

WANTED—A share of your fire insurance business by the Scottish Union & National Insurance Co. A. W. More & Co., agents, 70 Douglas street. s14

FOR SALE OR TO-LET—An improved farm near McPherson's station. Price reduced to $1200 or rent $5 per month. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. s14

The City Market

AUCTION

—OF—

Carriages, Cattle, Horses, &c.,

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY

AT TWO P.M.

Including fine "Gladstone" nearly new, and in splendid condition; superior top buggy, recently made to order, spacious phaeton, small road cart, bay buggy horse, brown buggy horse, bay family horse, several useful animals suitable for delivery wagons, two milch cows, two young bulls, six new churns, etc.

The whole of the above have been entered for sale to-morrow. Most of them will be sold entirely without reserve.

H. CUTHBERT & CO.,
Auctioneer to the Cattle Market.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Ohio day at the World's Columbian Exposition was celebrated to-day by the dedication of a memorial to six illustrious sons of the Buckeye state, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Chase, Garfield and Stanton. A moderate estimate places the number of Ohioans present at 25,000, the registration at the state building having averaged from 3,000 to 5,000 daily for a week past. Shortly before noon Gov. McKinley entered the grounds, escorted by the Third and Fourteenth regiments of Ohio state troops and the Toledo artillery. The exercises began at noon, ex-Governor Campbell, Gen. Brinkerhoff and Judge Thomas being among the speakers. The afternoon was given up to receptions and the evening to fireworks.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Secretary Carlisle has a swelling in his right arm, which has prevented him from using the member; it is caused by a tumor. If the tumor does not yield to treatment an operation to remove it will be performed.

New York, Sept. 14.—Miss Sylvia Gerrish, the actress, is lying seriously ill with peritonitis at the Marlborough hotel. Miss Gerrish arrived in this country from London on the Paris on the 2nd inst. She intended to remain in the Marlborough for a few days until she had recovered from the fatigue of the voyage and then proceed to California to join her mother. Two or three days ago she was taken very ill, and early last night it was reported she was sinking rapidly and might not live through the night. Later reports, however, state that she is somewhat better.

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—John Bogan, teamster, cut his throat with a razor last night in the presence of three of his friends. He has been separated from his wife and children for over a year, which is given as the cause of his despondency.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The treasury department yesterday purchased 410,000 ounces of silver at their counter offer of 74.50 per ounce.

General Dispatches.

London, Sept. 14.—There was another death from cholera to-day at Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.

Paris, Sept. 14.—Benoit Malon, the well known socialist author, is dead.

London, Sept. 14.—At the regular weekly meeting to-day of the directors of the Bank of England, the bank's rate of discount was reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.

Board of Education Proceedings

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the board of education last night Director Dowling struck Dr. Decker, another director, under the ear with his fist, knocking him to the floor. The meeting hastily adjourned.

REBEL ARTILLERY

Send Shot and Shell Into the City of Rio de Janeiro.

ADMIRAL MELLO'S THREAT MADE GOOD

Brazilian Rebel Cruisers Opened the Bombardment.

American Battleships Charleston and Detroit Hurrying to Rio—They Have Orders to Protect American Interests—Coughlan, Dr. Cronin's Murderer, May Swing Yet.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Secretary Gresham has received the following from Minister Thompson at Rio de Janeiro: "At 11 this morning the revolutionary forces bombarded the forts commanding the entrance to the harbor, also the arsenal wharf in the centre of the city. A few shells were fired into the city and a woman was killed in her house. The Commercial Telegraph has again been forbidden to send dispatches. The U. S. S. Charleston has not yet arrived." The dispatch practically disposes of the hopes of the navy department that the cruiser Charleston had reached Rio, and it is now believed she went direct to Montevideo without touching any Brazilian port.

Kortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 14.—The cruiser Detroit sailed this morning for Rio de Janeiro with orders to protect American interests.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The navy department received a cablegram this afternoon reporting the arrival of the cruiser Charleston at Montevideo to-day. The cruiser will proceed immediately to Rio de Janeiro to protect American interests.

London, Sept. 14.—Advices received here show that Admiral Mello has carried out his threat to bombard the forts guarding Rio. The three rebel ships, Aquidaban, La Republica and Trajano, took position before the forts at at 9 o'clock yesterday morning opened fire. All reports agree that little damage was done either to the forts or the the warships. After six hours' bombardment the rebel fleet withdrew. There were a few casualties among the government troops.

Good Times Returning.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 14.—The only manufacturing establishment closed here is the American Saw Works, which generally employs 200 hands. There are at least 250 more potters at work this week than last. General Manager Frank A. Magown, of the Trenton Pottery syndicate, says the pottery situation is improving here. Samuel K. Wilson's woollen mills, with 800 hands, has renewed operations on a ten per cent. reduction, Cooper & Hewitt's Extension Iron Works are also running now at a ten per cent. reduction. John A. Roebling's mills, after two weeks idleness, have resumed work. The rubber mills are also starting after a stoppage of several weeks. There is a general air of activity in business circles throughout the city.

EMBEZZLER WEEKS.

The American Defaulter Finds Himself in Decidly Hot Water.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 14.—The senate has approved the boundary treaty between Argentina and Chile. The executive has resolved in case of subsequent revolutions in any of the provinces to order the intervention of federal troops whether it is asked for or not.

San Jose, Costa Rica, Sept. 14.—Francis Henry Weeks, the embezzler, who is wanted in New York, has not been arrested, but he is under surveillance, and Consul Harrison R. Williams, acting under instructions from the state department at Washington, is making every effort to prevent Weeks from fleeing the country.

It is understood Minister Lewis Baker is on his way here from Nicaragua. The minister of war, after consulting with President Roderigues, said Weeks could not be extradited, but it is, notwithstanding this statement, a possibility. Minister Baker is on his way to Costa Rica now to see what can be done in Weeks' case. It is possible that the "Ley del Estranjero Pernicioso," the law of the pernicious foreigner, could be applied to Weeks. He might then be allowed 24 hours in which to leave the country. This, at a time when there would be no vessel in either of the ports that could take him anywhere but to the United States or Nicaragua, where there is an extradition treaty, would settle his fate. Weeks is in daily consultation with his lawyer and is very nervous over the possibility of his extradition.

Dr. Cronin's Murderers.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Simultaneously with the announcement that "Dan" Coughlan, one of the men convicted of the murder of Dr. Cronin, would be put on his second trial (granted by the supreme court of the state), within a week or two, comes the discovery that the Carlsons, who rented the murderers the cottage in which the doctor was killed, have left the city. They are believed to have gone back to Sweden. The importance of their presence here now cannot be overestimated. It is declared by the lawyers for the prosecution that Coughlan cannot be convicted again without the Carlsons' evidence.

Murder at Close Range.

Marion, S.C., Sept. 14.—Captain D. R. Smith owns one of the largest lumber mills in the South, situated in the big Podee Swamp. Adjoining his property is a tract owned by W. A. Atkinson. The two men quarrelled about lumber on the line between their land. Atkinson rowed up the river last Wednesday, where he met Smith and two negroes, also in a boat. The two men had shot guns, Atkinson's being loaded with squirrel shot and Smith's with buckshot. The boats were about thirty feet apart when several shots were exchanged. Yesterday Atkinson's body was found in his boat drifting in the swamp. There were 60 buckshot in the body. Smith is badly wounded. The coroner's jury has held him for murder.

IMPENDING DISSOLUTION.

Dominion Parliament's Hour at Hand—Supreme Court Cases.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—There is every evidence of the dissolution of the Dominion parliament. The government has organized a campaign in nearly every constituency, and ministers who had arranged to go to the Pacific coast have cancelled their trip to take the stump in Ontario and Quebec. McKenzie Bowell alone will be absent in Australia. It is understood that there will be a short session in November and elections in January. The government finds its strength rapidly declining since it has practically abandoned the policy of closer trade relations with the United States, the main plank in the Liberal platform. It is necessary, therefore, to appeal to the country.

The supreme court is determined to give every facility for the Manitoba school case being heard at the October sitting of the court, which opens on Oct. 3rd, and accordingly has placed the case first on the list. It will be first argued if the government is ready and the new judge appointed. This sitting of the court will be the most important ever held, owing to the large number of interesting cases. There is altogether $15,000,000 involved in the different cases which will come up. There is the Ross (late senator) will case and the Parcell case, besides others. These two cases alone comprise several millions.

The Religious Parliament.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Columbus Hall overflowed at the opening of the fourth day's proceedings of the world's parliament of religions. Among those on the platform were: Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Prince Wolkensky, Russia; Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Joe. Cook and Dr. Lyman Abbott. The first paper read was that of Cardinal Gibbons upon the "Needs of Humanity Supplied by the Roman Catholic Religion." Bishop Keane read the paper, the cardinal being slightly indisposed. A number of other papers were read.

Petition for a Consul.

United States Consul Myers returned last night from a business trip to the Sound country. Mr. Myers made the trip as the result of an order from the department of state at Washington instructing him to inquire into the necessity of the appointment of a United States consul in the Kootenay country. Several petitions have been sent to the department requesting such appointment. Nelson and Kaslo are both named as desirable places for a consular agent, and there are many who think that two agents should be appointed.

Mr. Myers secured voluminous information on the subject and will embody it in a report to Washington.

Atlantic Shipping.

New York, Sept. 14.—Arrived on the 13th: Steamers Lahn, Southampton; Rhinland, Antwerp; Wilkommen, Shields.

Arrived out: Paris, from New York, at Southampton; Rotterdam, from New York at Boulogne; Aller, from New York, at Southampton; MacDuff, from New York, at Hong Kong; Island, from New York at Copenhagen.

Sighted: Steamers Beacon Light, from New York, off Scilly; Gallia, from New York for Liverpool, passed Braw head; Zealand, from New York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard.

Sailed from foreign ports: Havel, from Southampton for New York; Rolland, from Bremen for New York; Weehawken, from London for New York.

Kansas Farmers Burying Cash.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 14.—S. H. Dodge, editor of the Beloit Gazette, says the farmers of northern Kansas have more money than they ever had before. He has seen may go to a tinsmith's in Beloit and have great rolls of bills sealed in tin boxes. These they take home and bury. Many have never deposited in banks and many have drawn their money under fear. He says millions of dollars are buried in Mitchell county. Reports from various parts of Kansas say that the farmers are putting their money into postoffice money orders, preferring that to depositing in banks.

Died of Hiccough.

Vineland, N. J., Sept. 14.—S. O. Garrison, superintendent of the New Jersey state home training school, was recently attacked with hiccough, and for six days his life was considered in great danger. He recovered. On Sunday, Sept. 3d, William T. Veale, father of the superintendent of the farming department, was suddenly taken with a fit of hiccough, being incessantly convulsed with agony, except at intervals, when he was under the influence of morphine. He was reduced from a robust man almost to a skeleton, being unable to partake of food of any kind. On Sunday night he lost his eyesight and yesterday morning became unconscious. His attending physician, Dr. C. B. Wiley, pronounced his case hopeless. Last night he died, paralysis having set in.

'Frisco Consolidated Street Railway.

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—The proposed consolidation of the leading street railroads in the city will be accomplished in a few days, under the name of the San Francisco Cable Companies, Consolidated, with a capital stock of $16,000,000, divided into 16,000 shares. The transaction was managed by H. E. Huntington. The principal argument in its favor is that it would do away with the hauling of empty cars, and save cutting one another's throats. There will be one salary list, fewer cars and consequently fewer employees. The Market Starcet Cable Co. will hold the controlling interest, or a proportion of the stock of eight out of ten shares.

POLICE CENSORS.

Turbulence of the Young Czechs in Bohemia's Capital.

BRINGS DOWN IMPERIAL DISPLEASURE.

The Press of Prague Henceforth to be Muzzled.

Only the National Flag May be Displayed—Clubs and Political Societies Are Broken Up—Intense Indignation of the Czechs—Very Little Further Anti-German Violence Expected.

Prague, Sept. 14.—In accordance with the imperial decree issued yesterday, suspending articles 12 and 13 of the constitutional law of this city and its suburbs, five young Czech journals which made utterances to the government have been suspended. In order to be certain that no further adverse comments upon the imperial decree shall be published, the government has ordered that all articles intended for publication in Czech papers be submitted to the police for approval or rejection three hours before the papers go to press. One provision of the suspended law has reference to public assemblies, and clubs have been construed to come under this head, and several club-houses have been closed and the funds and papers of the organizations seized. The young Czechs are deeply indignant at the action of the government and there is much suppressed excitement among the political group. The authorities are vigilant, however, and it is scarcely believed the anti-German agitation will go much beyond legitimate bonds.

The government has taken still more rigorous measures to suppress the Czech agitation. A new decree was issued today prohibiting parades, the wearing of badges or the display of any except the national flag.

Probability of a Strike.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 14.—The opinion expressed by railroad employees in this city yesterday is to the effect that unless the trainmen and President Ingalls came to an agreement before that time, there will probably be a strike on the Big Four system on September 22. That is the date arranged, and the men have agreed when the signal comes to stop work wherever they may be. The telegraph men are not in the combination, but whenever the other men go out they may go with them. The company's committee that is in Cincinnati has been instructed not to accept any increase at all, but to stand by the schedule signed when Mr. Peck was general superintendent.

Standard Oil Trust Ended.

New York, Sept. 14.—At a secret meeting of the stockholders of the Standard oil trust that organization virtually came to an end, although the interests represented by the trust rest in the same hands as before, the parties who originally held two-thirds of the trust certificates now holding an equal share of the stock of each of the concerns controlled by the combine. As a result of the popular indignation against strikes in general and the Standard Oil in particular, a quo warranto was issued in Ohio in 1889, and the court decided that the trust had forfeited its charter and that the trustees must cease to vote on stocks held in trust. The trust agreement was terminated in 1892, and the work of reorganization, which commenced at that time, was only yesterday completed. The capital of the concern is in the neighborhood of $90,000,000, and the reorganization, although bringing the trust within the letter of the law, makes no practical alteration in its character as a monopoly.

Unjustly Punished.

Paris, Sept. 14.—A forcible example of the summary and sometimes unjust penalties inflicted by the French courts has just come to light in the case of a woman named Breanx, who has been in penal servitude for nearly 16 years on a life sentence for murder. Her alleged crime was the poisoning of her husband and father, and although little evidence was brought against her she was convicted on the strength of her reputation as a loose character. Several deaths with precisely similar symptoms have occurred on the same premises during the years that have elapsed since the woman's conviction, and it has just been demonstrated by scientific investigation that the deaths were caused by the deleterious emanations of a lime kiln situated close by, which permeated the atmosphere and poisoned the inmates of the house. The unfortunate woman has been released.

Ancient Gold Mine Discovered.

Hermosillo, Mex., Sept. 14.—There is great excitement throughout the western part of the state of Sonora and the northern part of Chihuahua over the discovery, ten days ago, by Frank Hoskins, an American prospector, of an abandoned Spanish gold mine which has a fabulous amount of very rich ore on the dump and in sight. It is located in the Sierra Madre, near the United States boundary. Hundreds of old mining prospectors from this part of Mexico have the gold fever and are flocking to the new district, which is almost inaccessible. Hoskins is already arranging to get the ore to market.

Yellow Fever in Florida.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Late last night Dr. Wyman received a telegram from Dr. Guitarasat, of Pensacola stating that he had just performed an autopsy on a second case of yellow fever which had been concealed from him, a death certificate for consumption having been given. He also reported the third case of yellow fever, that of a colored child, who was taken ill on Monday.

A HEAVY MORTGAGE.

Southern Pacific Railway Endeavoring to Borrow One Hundred Millions.

New York, Sept. 13.—The proposed issue of a blanket mortgage for $99,000,000 on the Southern Pacific Railway was confirmed at the company's office to-day. The bonds are to be issued only on the California division, covering about 2,000 miles of road and property estimated to have cost over $100,000,000. The bonds are being negotiated with a syndicate representing New York and foreign capitalists. Of the loan $50,000,000 will be used to retire prior liens, and the balance of $49,000,000 will be used on new road and equipment. Mr. Huntingdon says that none of the bonds will be issued to represent present or past debts of the company. In fact, it is stated that the Southern Pacific Co., representing $300,000,000 worth of property, does not owe any floating debt beyond current liabilities of $3,000,000. Mr. Huntingdon also says that the mortgage will be a first lien on all the company's property. "The company," he says, "has built during the past two years over one hundred miles on which there is no mortgage at all, and the new mortgage will be the first mortgage lien on this mileage. As the present outstanding bonds mature they will be taken up by this mortgage and will be exchanged for the new bonds. The balance will be issued as the construction of new mileage, made necessary by the increasing local traffic, justifies such issue. There are certain limitations in the mortgage as to the amount to be used within certain periods, and it will probably be well into the next century before all the bonds authorized under the terms of the new mortgage will be outstanding. No bonds are to be issued to pay a higher rate of interest than 5 per cent. The creation of this mortgage is in line with the general policy adopted by all large companies to merge their mortgage liens into a unified or consolidated mortgage which will cover their whole system. It is a mistake to suppose that there is any hostile feeling on our part against the Atchison or any other railroad, or that such feeling has anything to do with the authorization of the mortgage. Our relations with the Atchison are very friendly."

Bombardment of Rio.

London, Sept. 13.—The Daily News has the following from Rio de Janeiro: The attack of the rebel fleet on the forts began at 9 o'clock. The garrison of the largest and strongest fort has declared for the rebels. The bombardment of the town began at 11 o'clock. The town has a desolate appearance, and the people who are compelled to remain are greatly excited. All business is at a standstill. The air is full of alarming rumors.

American News.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—Colored Baptists have been gathering in this city for the past few days to participate in their annual church convention, which convened this morning. The most important question on which action will be taken is that of missionary work among the people of the south.

New York, Sept. 13.—The stock market was strong throughout. The actives are higher. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 74 3-4; Central Pacific, 21 3-4; Wells Fargo, 130; Great Northern preferred, 112; Missouri Pacific, 26 3-8; Northern Pacific, 7 3-8; preferred, 25; Oregon Navigation, 44; Oregon Improvement, 11 1-2; Pacific Mail, 152; Union Pacific, 23 3-8; Western Union, 83 1-2; bar silver, 78 5-8.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The schooner Eppinger arrived to-day, 21 days from Copper Islands. One man was washed out of a sealing boat and was found dead on the beach, and one arrived with a broken arm in the boat, and was picked up by a British cutter at Behring Island. Captain Hartwell is reported to have been lost near Behring Island. One sealing boat was picked up bottom up with a piece of a man's skull stuck on the horn of the sealing boat. The sail of a sealing boat with 10-gun and shells tied to it was used for a drag in heavy weather. The schooner Walter L. Rich is reported to have lost one boat and three men.

Elizabeth, N.J., Sept. 13.—The eleven-year-old daughter of Peter F. Henry, a farmer of Aldine, died this afternoon in great agony from eating toadstools.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

A son of Premier Greenway is now in charge of the Manitoba exhibit at Chicago.

Lieut.-Col. Macdonell, late sergeant-at-arms in the house of commons, is very low from brain fever.

McGill university men say there is a possibility of Prof. Henry Drummond accepting the principalship of McGill.

The residence of Rev. J. W. Hamilton, Methodist missionary at Saltcoats, Man., was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

The Montreal Presbytery last night found Prof. Campbell guilty on the first count of the libel for heresy by a vote of 21 to 13.

James Smith, a Melita farmer, was killed by falling from a load of hay on his farm in Manitoba. He belonged to Milverton, Ont.

The Anglican synod for Canada was opened at Toronto by divine service yesterday. The Metropolitan of Rupert's Land delivered the opening sermon.

Dr. Playter has entered another libel suit against Hon. Mr. Angers for $10,000 for causing the government organs to publish a letter of Dr. Montizambert's reflecting on Dr. Playter.

Mary Britton, widow, aged 60, was run down by a trolley car on King street west, Toronto. Her legs were so badly crushed that they had to be amputated. There are no hopes for her recovery.

The trial of Albert Edward Wilson, who was brought to Sarnia a few weeks ago from Saginaw, Mich., charged with the murder, in 1869, of Miss May Marshal of Warwick township, this county, was commenced yesterday.

The secretary of the Dominion Rifle association has completed the list of the hundred from whom the team of 20 men for Bisley will be selected. Gunner Turnbull of New Westminster is fourteenth, Gunner Langley of Victoria thirtieth. Lieut Chamberlain of New Westminster is fiftieth, but being a retired officer is not eligible.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Northwest Land Co., held in Toronto, preliminary steps were taken for removing the headquarters from London, Eng., to Toronto. The following were elected directors: Sir Donald A. Smith, W. C. Van Horne, R. B. Angus, T. G. Shaughnessy, James Burnett, E. P. Osler, R. Bethune, Wm. Hendrie and Thos. Skinner.

Representatives of the railway and steamship companies had an interview with Sir John Thompson in Montreal yesterday to obtain his promise that the government would agree to allow its officials to inspect all immigrants landed in Canada, with a view to preventing contract laborers from entering the United States through Canada. Sir John replied that the Dominion government could not under any circumstances enter into such an agreement.

Six thousand people attended the big Conservative demonstration at the drill hall, Montreal, in honor of Sir John Thompson. In reply to an address the premier announced the policy of the government, declaring that the government, after a careful enquiry into all the interests involved, would make a complete revision of the tariff, and might also probably make reductions in its policy. The government would endeavor to serve the interests of all classes of the population and to favor no particular class.

A telegram has been sent Mr. Blake by his Ottawa friends congratulating him on his success in the British parliament and thanking him for his efforts in the cause of home rule for Ireland. Among those who signed the dispatch were Mayor Durochers, Hon. E. H. Bronson, Hon. John Costigan and others.

Carrie, a farmer, was stopped by highway robbers just outside Winnipeg city limits Tuesday night. He grappled one of them and got away with his team. Three shots were fired after him. Another man was also stopped near the river bank, but he was short of cash.

MORE LIGHT.

To the Editor: I see by this morning's paper that the editor of the Colonist is still persisting in writing what I said was a falsehood. I know it is impossible to make a black man a white one, and it is just as hard to get the editor of the Colonist to tell the truth when he does not want to. He says:

"Our readers will see by the following extract from the report of Monday evening's council proceedings, taken from the Times, whether or not the references we draw from what Ald. Bragg said in the discussion were warranted. After Ald. Henderson had said he thought, in view of the report from the city solicitors, it would not be wise to grant 'the request,' "

Now, what was the request? Mr. Hooper, one of our city's architects, who is just completing a fine residence on the Dallas road for a gentleman who, I understand, has invested a large sum of money in our city this last year, wrote to the city council asking permission to connect with the pipe drain close by. One of his reasons is that he wants to relieve the cellar from water so that he can put in his heater to heat the building. Now, there is no other way to drain the building but into this drain. It is a good pipe drain just laid in at a great expense to the ratepayers. I said it was a mistake that the by-law was drawn so close, but I certainly did say we should have to fall in line with the law in the matter.

Now, sir, I think it would be much better for the editor of the Colonist, instead of writing a falsehood and sticking to it, and trying to put some of the blame on the shoulders of the reporter of the Times, to try and show the council how they could give relief to cases like Mr. Hooper's, because he must know it will be some time before the system of sewerage is extended out there. Anything I have said I am willing to lay before the ratepayers and abide by their better judgment.

ED. BRAGG.

The Battle of Sauchieburn.

Take a battle in which both Highlanders and Lowlanders have been engaged: for instance, Sauchieburn. In this case they opposed each other, not as at Flodden, where they were on the same side. At Sauchieburn in 1488 a battle was fought between James III. and a body of insurgents under his son. The king's forces were in four divisions. The foremost, under the Earls of Menteith, Erskine, Ruthven, and others, consisted chiefly of Highlanders; the second division, under the Earl of Glencairn, consisted also of Highlanders and retainers from the western counties; the third was commanded by Lords Boyd and Lindsay, but what their followers were I cannot ascertain. They were probably Lowlanders, judging by the names of their leaders. The fourth or main division, with which was the king himself, was commanded by the Earl of Crawford, and consisted of men from Fife, Strathearn, Stormont and Forfarshire. The rebel army was in three divisions as follows: The first was drawn from East Lothian and Berkwickshire, the second from Galloway and the Borders, and the third from the Midland Lowland counties. The result of this battle is well known. The king was defeated, and his men fled in all directions.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Quite recently a certain horribly serious Irish peer—ignoring the fact that the Prince is himself suspected of leaning toward home rule—was solemnly holding forth to H. R. H. on the iniquities of the Gladstonian measure. "You, see, sir," he exclaimed portentously, "this bill leaves the Irish Loyalist absolutely naked to his enemies." "Not quite naked, surely," replied the Prince serenely, without the glimmer of a twinkle in his expressionless blue eyes; "he will always have his Ulster!"

The Duke of Athole's son, the Marquis of Tullibardine, whose recovery from the effects of the accident which befell him on the day of the royal wedding is announced, is heir to more titles than any other peer's son in the kingdom. He will inherit, in addition to the dukedom, two marquisates, five earldoms, four viscounties and eleven baronies—in all 23 peerages, of which the oldest was granted in 1604 and the newest in 1821, and of which seventeen are Scottish, one English and five British.

Rifle cartridges, loaded shot shells at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street.

ESQUIMALT.

One of Its Representatives Write About the District.

The district of Esquimalt comprises the portion of Vancouver Island lying south and west of the city of Victoria. It occupies the southernmost extremity of the island, and extends so far in to the great natural canal, known as the Strait of Fuca, which divides Vancouver Island from the State of Washington, U. S.A., that at one point—Beechy Head—the distance is but nine miles from shore to shore. The district was defined and named in the good old crown colony days, when suckling statesmen drew their political aliment from Downing street and London was the Mecca of all loyal colonists. The name was derived from a small tribe of Indians that inhabited the eastern shore of Esquimalt harbor. They called themselves the 'Squimalt, with the accent on the first syllable.

Nature has been kind to Esquimalt. She has bestowed upon it fertile land, valuable forests of timber and rich seams of coal, picturesque lakes, a climate that is noted for its salubrity, scenery that captivates the senses of the tourist and inspires the pencil and brush of the artist. Nature has likewise given a harbor to Esquimalt in which the British navy might ride at anchor. The far-sighted admirals who sailed their ships into these waters forty years ago selected Esquimalt as the site of a naval establishment and arsenal. There have been erected a capacious dockyard whose storehouses are stocked with war material, and it has the best-appointed dry-dock on the south Pacific. The Imperial government gave £50,000 towards the cost of constructing the dry-dock. Within two years after the subsidy had been paid the Amphion, a British cruiser, ran on the rocks about thirty miles from port and sustained injuries that under other circumstances must have proved fatal. She was docked and repaired at Esquimalt. As the noble vessel sat on the chocks with one-third of her bottom torn away, a gaping hole where the keel had been and iron plates hanging in shreds from their fastenings, a sorry sight was presented. Six months later she was thoroughly repaired and has since done good service in the Mediterranean. Had there been no dock at Esquimalt the Amphion, which cost originally £200,000, must have been a total loss. So the admiralty, in this instance alone, made the subsidy three times over. It pays to be generous sometimes. In every sense Esquimalt is the chief naval station in the British North Pacific, and as I write the 10,000 ton cruiser Royal Arthur and several other British war vessels are riding at anchor there. A complete fortification system for both Esquimalt and Victoria has been arranged for in England by Major-General Herbert, and will be gone on with at once.

The town of Esquimalt adjoins the dry-dock on the east. It contains a population of about three hundred, with several fine residences and three or four hotels. Some of the buildings are modern, but others were the off-shoot of the golden era of 1858, when the miners of California came here in thousands and ascending the Fraser river worked the auriferous bars and benches of that great stream to profitable advantage. Esquimalt was then the stopping place for the California steamers. Immigrants took passage here or at Victoria in smaller steamers for the mainland, just as they do now, after the lapse of 35 years. Those were piping times for Esquimalt, and its business people reaped a rich harvest from the expenditure of money by Californians.

Victoria lies three miles to the east of Esquimalt, with which it is connected by an electric railway. After the new-comer has looked upon the narrow, contracted limits of Victoria harbor and compared it with the grand sheet of water at Esquimalt, he is led to ask, How did it happen that Victoria was selected as the seat of comercial activity while the natural advantages of Esquimalt were disregarded? The reason is simple enough. In 1840 Victoria was the site of an extensive Indian village and it was the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company to establish trading posts as nearly as possible to their markets without regard to other considerations. So, when the white immigration flowed to those shores, Victoria, having got the start, continued to hold it. The Indian village has since been absorbed within the corporate limits of Victoria; and the native population has dwindled away to a few score decrepit men and women. The reservation is held by this feeble remnant of a once numerous tribe. They can neither utilize the land themselves, nor will they permit others to do so. Such is the anomaly presented by the system of Indian reservations under our laws that neither the government of the Dominion nor that of the province seem to have the power to deal with lands that have once been set apart for the use of the natives.

Midway between Esquimalt and Victoria are the barracks of C Battery, commanded by Colonel Holmes, D.A.G. The barracks are commodious and to some extent comfortable; but visitors from Quebec point to the buildings here and their appointments with scorn, comparing them most unfavorably with those which a former minister of militia provided for the soldiers quartered in his own province.

Off the entrance to Esquimalt harbor are the Royal Roads, which afford excellent holding ground for ships, and indeed is their favorite anchorage while waiting orders. I have seen twelve ships riding safely to their anchors in these roads at one time, while storms swept across the land and lashed the waters of the Strait of Fuca into a dangerous sea. In the roads and in Esquimalt harbor there are neither shoals nor rocks, and, figuratively speaking, a vessel may find her way in or out of either with her eyes tightly closed.

The fisheries of Esquimalt harbor and adjacent waters are an important element in the supply of the local market. Salmon, bass, herring, flounders, sole, smelt, cod and whiting principally resort there. Representatives of all the varieties named are often taken with one cast of a net.

South about 25 miles from Esquimalt is the capacious harbor of Sooke. From this harbor is commanded a fine view of the Olympian range of mountains and the Strait of Fuca. From Otter Point, several miles to the westward of Sooke, the visitor looks out upon the broad Pacific ocean.

Coal of good quality has been found at Sooke. Fir timber of the finest quality abounds from Sooke to Jordan river, and logging is actively and profitably prosecuted. Muir Bros.' mill at Sooke has a capacity of 20,000 feet a day.

The fauna of the district comprises bear, deer, elk and panther. The last-named are a source of trouble to farmers, frequently destroying young stock. A generous bounty is paid by the government for the destruction of wolves and panthers, and numbers have been killed off within the past few years.

The district is well provided with schools and churches, and the intending settler will find those essentials for a civilized life ready to his hand everywhere. In the legislature of the province Esquimalt is represented by two members, supporters of the present government.—Hon. D. W. Higgins, in Western World.

Mrs. Annie W. Jordan

of 165 Tremont St., Boston, was in very poor health, from bad circulation of the blood having rush of blood to the head, numb spells and chills, and the physician said the veins were almost bursting all over her body. A collision with a double runner brought on neuralgia of the liver, causing great suffering. She could not take the doctor's medicine, so took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and soon fully recovered, and now enjoys perfect health. She says she could praise Hood's Sarsaparilla all day and then not say enough.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

maintains its high standard as

A Perfect ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ Beef Food.

STAMINAL

Is a Food and a Tonic combined.

It contains the feeding qualities of *Beef and Wheat* and the tonic qualities of *Hypophosphites* in the form of a

Palatable Beef Tea.

Milk Granules

is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The Perfect Equivalent of MOTHER'S MILK.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive, continue and extend the time within which the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company, incorporated in the session of 1891, may construct its works and for other purposes.

By order of Provisional Directors.

A. DECOSMOS,
President V. S. & N. W. Ry. Co.

Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1893. j10-s

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plummerfelt, Gorge Road.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land; forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 62 Third street, Victoria. jul29

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B. C.
(Mention this paper.)

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B.C.

Exhibition

And Grand

Celebration

At New Westminster,

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, September 26, 27, 28, 29, 1893.

$15,000 Prizes

This exhibition-Celebration is the Largest in the Dominion west of Toronto, and the Liberality of the Premium List and Prizes is unequalled in Western Canada.

First Annual Meet, Division No. 11 Canadian Wheelmen's Association

To decide Provincial Championship. The most important cycling event ever held in the Province.

Acquatic Sports and Canoe Races

Which will include Indian Races in War Canoes.

Entirely new feature of a

Log Chopping Contest

In which a large number of the best Axemen in the Province will take part. This competition is open to all comers, and handsome gold medals will be awarded the winners.

Horse Races.

Championship Lacrosse Match

Victoria vs. Westminster. Also Junior Lacrosse Tournament for Championship trophy.

Rugby and Association Football Matches, Sailors' Sports, Field Sports, Rifle Matches, Grand Ball and Promenade Concerts.

The Westminster City Band and other Bands will be present and dispense music throughout the Exhibition-Celebration.

EXCURSION RATES have been secured over all Railway and Steamboat Lines for visitors and for freight rates on exhibits.

A. B. MACKENZIE,
General Secretary.

T. J. TRAPP,
President R. A. & I. Society.

D. S. CURTIS, Mayor,
Chairman Celebration Committee.

Cowichan and Salt Spring Island Agricultural Society

Annual Exhibition

Will be held in the Society's Grounds,

AT DUNCAN'S

ON

SATURDAY, September 23, 1893

For the Display of Agricultural Produce, Stock, Etc., Etc.

W. H. ELKINGTON, President. ALEX. BLYTH, Secretary.

se6-d&wtd

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Section 12 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1885," which provides that

From the first day of April to the 13th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling, except during the hours between 5 o'clock in the evening and 9 o'clock in the following morning, and on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In Central Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays;

In South Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In North Ward, on Wednesday and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Waterworks shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside the limits of the said City.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., June 5th, 1893.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No. 1357, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to us in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LIGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. jy31-3m

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—or—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to town, only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.

1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.

Acre Blocks, $250; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.

50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $30 per acre.

100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.

100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.

99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.

200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.

63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $200 per acre; improvements $3,000; good terms.

Kaslo lots, in good position, cheap.

Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government street Victoria.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 20th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

a29-1f

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

The British Columbia Corporation,

LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Offices of this Corporation have been removed from 76 Wharf Street to Temple Building, corner Fort and Langley Streets, Victoria, B. C.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd. L'bity,
Managers and Agents.

Victoria, B.C., August 9th, 1893.—1m

Notice of Removal.

ROBERT WARD & COMPANY,

LIMITED LIABILITY,

Have removed from Wharf Street to their new Offices, Temple Building, corner Fort and Langley Streets, Victoria, B.C.

Victoria, B.C., August 9th, 1893.—1m

Estate of Harry Disher and Stephen Graham Campbell.

Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," by indenture dated and executed the 19th day of August, 1893, by Harry Disher, of No. 89 Herald street, in the city of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, and Stephen Graham Campbell, of No. 8 North Park street, in the said city of Victoria, carrying on business of grocers at No. 81 Douglas street, in the city of Victoria aforesaid, under the style or firm name of Disher & Campbell, the said Harry Disher and Stephen Graham Campbell, granted and assigned their real and personal property to Charles Fox Todd, of No. 218 Johnson street, in the city of Victoria aforesaid, and carrying on business at 72 Wharf street, in the said city of Victoria, merchant, and Joseph Clearihue, residing at Cadboro Bay road, in the said city of Victoria, and carrying on business as 33 Yates street, in the said city of Victoria, merchant, in trust for the creditors of the said Harry Disher and Stephen Graham Campbell. The said Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Clearihue executed the deed and accepted the trust thereby created on the 19th day of August, 1893.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS,
of 46 Langley street, Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitors for the trustees.

a31-1m

SILVER NUGGETS.

Nelson and the Kootenay Country's Interesting News.

Nelson Tribune.

The tracklayers are reported ten miles this side of Waneta, with a gravel train crew hard at work surfacing close behind them.

After running through 300 tons of ore, the owners of the Poorman mill on Eagle creek, near Nelson, closed down until next spring. The reason given is lack of water. The 300 tons yielded gold bars valued at over $6,000.

The passage of the home rule bill by the British house of commons was celebrated at Kaslo by speech and song. The festivities were kept up throughout the night. There will be a "wake" if the house of lords throws out the bill.

Some of the contractors on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard are interested in the contract recently let by the Great Northern for snow sheds in the Cascade mountains, and will move over to Washington as soon as they finish up here.

The Kaslo sampling works were to begin this week on a lot of ore from the Idaho mine. After this ore is sampled the Mountain Chief product will be run through. George Hughes is improving the road between the town and the sampler at his own expense.

The Catholic church and priest's residence are being completed, and an effort is being made by Rev. Mr. Turner to raise funds to build a Methodist church. If his efforts are crowned with success Nelson will have four churches, namely, Presbyterian, Church of England, Catholic and Methodist. God speed the good work.

Premier Davie writes that Mr. Fitzstubbs, government agent, has been instructed to select twenty-five lots at Nelson and offer them for sale at public auction. He also says that he has written to both Mr. Van Horne and Mr. Abbott of the Canadian Pacific in regard to the construction of the Ward street sewer.

By this time next week the survey of the Nakusp & Slocan road will be completed through to the head of Slocan lake, the engineers having less than two miles to run. Grading outfits are close on the heels of the engineers, and as soon as the latter complete their work contracts will be let for the unlet sections.

There is need of a justice of the peace at New Denver and Nakusp, and the matter was brought to the attention of Premier Davie when at Nelson, but the difficulty is in selecting good men. The men who are suitable do not want the honor and the honor is sought for by men who are unfit to hold any official position.

The easiest and best way to reach the ground, so the locaters say, is to ascend the Duncan river to the mouth of Hall creek, distant from Kootenay lake about fifty miles, thence by easy grade five miles up Hall creek. They state that a steamboat can be run on the Duncan to the Big Jam, which is ten miles below, Hall creek.

The Gold Nugget and Golden Eagle claims in the Duncan river country have at last been proven to be utterly orthless. Parties who have visited both state that no vein exists where the Gold Nugget eighteen claims were located on six feet of snow, and although the Golden Eagle has a vein of barren quartz it lies under a glacier, where to explode a stick of dynamite would bring down thousands of tons of ice.

Last spring a syndicate of Nelson and Winnipeg business men employed a prospector to range through the Salmon river country. Yesterday the prospector returned to Nelson and reported finding a 50-foot ledge carrying ore that looks as if it might contain silver and a good percentage of copper. The gangue is quartz; the country rock, slate and diorite. The find is distant nine miles from Nelson and about a mile from the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway.

Gilbert Finkle and W. H. Mackie have returned from their summer's prospecting in the Lardo-Duncan country. They report making a strike near the Haskins group, which they say eclipses anything yet found in that section. They secured thirteen claims in all, carrying silver, lead and copper in greater or less quantities. Assays have been had ranging from 145 to 184 ounces in silver and as high as 32 per cent. copper; 75 per cent. lead has also been obtained. The best-looking claims are the Dominion, Banner, Empress, Cashier and Mountain Chief, located in a contact between slate and lime, the veins being about four feet wide and perpendicular, trending northwest and southeast.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Nelson Electric Light company, limited, on Monday last, the folowing gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: James A. Gilker, president; William Wilson, vice-president; Fred Richardson, treasurer; George A. Bigelow, secretary; J. H. Matheson, E. R. Atherton, and Fred Williamson. The retiring directors reported that the company had spent over $9,000 in obtaining a charter, purchasing land and making permanent improvements, and that if not hampered and annoyed by litigation, solely in the interests of a few cold-blooded schemers and lawyers, the company would be able to get the works in operation this fall.

As winter aproaches some of the boys are beginning to believe that it is not a good thing to go through life in single harness, and they are more or less anxiously on the look-out for fair partners. One, a well-known business man on Baker street, who is unwilling to go into "society" and pick out a helpmate, authorizes the Tribune to advertise for a wife for him. Therefore any good girl who is educated in cooking and not in music, who is companionable and not religious, who wants a home and is willing to care for it, who is fair to look upon but not aware of it, who can dress well without wishing to do so, and who is willing to take chances, can address, in strict confidence, Lock Box 71, Nelson, B.C.

(Kootenay Star.)

It has been decided to open a branch of the post office savings bank at Revelstoke, and it will probably be in working order about the 25th inst.

Pre-emption is much in vogue at present in and around Nakusp. A new valley has been discovered about forty miles down Arrow lake, which bids fair to equal the most fertile parts of British Columbia. Some of the pre-emptors who have recently returned say that besides being valuable for agricultural land it is a hunter's paradise, for, running short of grub, they had to kill a deer, and brought a fine set of horns in their velvet back to Nakusp. They say the benches above the valley are covered with deer and cariboo.

On Wednesday morning the heaviest train that has yet been seen on this branch of the C. P. R. passed safely over Revelstoke bridge, which fortunately for the passengers bore the weight. The train was made up of 13 coaches in addition to the usual baggage and mail cars and carried over 200 tourists more than usual.

Andrew Carnegie on Silver.

It may be well just here to look for a moment at the financial result of our government's brilliant speculation in silver. The advocates of silver purchased insisted that if the government would only purchase more silver than all the mines in the country produced the price of silver would rise. Now, as far from doing this, it has constantly fallen. Some of the silver bought by the government some years ago cost $120 per ounce; this month's purchases $1.20 per ounce; this month's purchases the silver bought by the government, at the market price to-day, the nation has lost more than $120,000,000. If the government were to sell its silver it would lose much more. All this money has been drawn from the people to be lost in unwise speculation in a metal which all other civilized governments had been wise enough to discard. Nor was there ever the slightest reason for the government to abandon the gold currency and adopt that of silver, for the gold currency was meeting every want and keeping the nation free from all danger of financial distrust; and especially was it placing upon other nations the risks and losses already seen to be impending from the fall in silver value. It is no doubt pretty bad management to lose one hundred and twenty millions of dollars of the people's hard-won earnings. But this amount is trifling compared with the manifold greater loss that is falling, and must now fall, upon the people by the disturbance of business which has come upon the country through the introduction of silver into the currency.—From "The Silver Problem," by Andrew Carnegie, in North American Review.

A Loud Telephone.

A telephone which will talk loud enough for a person in any part of a large room to hear and understand has been recently devised by Mr. Graham, of the Electric Wires and Fittings company, No. 2 Princes street, Westminster. He has succeeded not so much by an improvement on the existing telephones as by his method of arranging the circuit and bringing its resistance as low as possible. To this end the usual induction coil is discarded, and the two instruments, transmitter and receiver, are directly connected in circuit with the line and the battery. The transmitter at one end of the line is connected to the receiver at the other end, and two separate lines are employed having a common return wire. Two correspondents can thus talk freely with each other, and as the receivers speak out so as to be heard in any part of a room, conversation can be carried on by each person simply speaking to his transmitter. This apparatus is attached to flexible conductors and is held in the hand. To open a conversation it is sufficient to pick up the portable transmitter and press a button in its casing, so as to establish the circuit. The receiver at the other end acts as its own call bell by the loudness of its voice, and the response comes equally prompt and loud. The user has, therefore, no need to listen carefully with one or two receivers held to his head. All he has to do is to speak into his transmitter and keep his ears open.—English Mechanic, London.

Distribution of Victoria Relief Fund.

The Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth has received a letter from the secretary of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, pointing out that the trust of the Victoria Relief Fund, requires the appointment of a local naval committee at Portsmouth on which seamen and marines shall be directly represented, and requesting that the opinions and suggestions of such committee may be collected on the following questions: (1) Whether the rates of allowances should be equal for all ranks; or pro rata according to rank; (2) Whether allowances to widows should cease on remarriage without restoration on subsequent widowhood, or whether half allowances should be given during remarriage; (3) whether, if half allowances be given during remarriage, retoration to full allowances on subsequent widowhood should be given; (4) whether sick allowances should be given in addition to usual allowances on ill health proved by medical certificates showing widows or parents as incapacitated for ordinary avocations; (5) whether widows or parents on attaining 60 years of age and proved to be unable to do anything towards their own maintenance should be granted extra allowances; and (6) whether on widows or parents obtaining employment with board and lodging their allowance should be reduced to a nominal sum to keep their names on the books of the fund, thus encouraging them to independence in life by their own exertions.

The Modern Curse.

Modern civilization can boast of grand achievements in every department of art, science and mechanics. We enjoy advantages that were unknown to our progenitors, but we are cursed with certain diseases that never afflicted people of the olden times. Our modern civilization, with its disregard for the laws of health, has brought upon us terrible sufferings. Torturing and agonizing rheumatism is perhaps the most dreaded of all the diseases of the present day. In either the acute or chronic form there is great danger. The first indications of rheumatism call for the immediate use of Paine's Celery Compound. This treatment commenced in the early stages of the disease, will save much suffering. There is, however, a great hope for even those who have suffered for years from rheumatism. Paine's Celery Compound has cured thousands of men and women who were pronounced incurable by physicians. There is no other medicine today under the canopy of Heaven that works so marvellously and faithfully for the rheumatic. Try its wonderful virtues, dear reader, and you will rejoice.

New York, Sept. 13.—Alexandrien Oliver, a Swiss peddler, died last night from the effects of eating toadstools.

SECOND SIGHT.

Curious Instances of This Alleged Supernatural Power.

Dr. Stewart, of Nether Lochaber, recalls a singular clairvoyance story, the incidents of which occurred some years ago at Loch Awe. Two men engaged on the Oban and Callander railway in some capacity, happening to be on a holiday, engaged a boat to have a row on the lake and took with them a lad. The men had been drinking, and it was supposed that they had taken some drink with them on board. In the evening the men returned with the boat, but without their young companion. Where was he? The men, who were dazed with drink, could only mutter in a surly manner that he had fallen overboard and had sunk so rapidly that they could not save him. Foul play was suspected, but, of course, in the absence of the body of the youth nothing could be done with the men. A long and careful search all over the loch proved fruitless. The people of the district were puzzled, and it seemed probable that the mystery would never be solved. At last, just when all hope was about to be abandoned, a young farm servant appeared upon the scene and made a suggestion which looked not unlike that of a lunatic. All, however, that he wanted was that those interested should consult his mother on the subject. He felt sure that she would be able to indicate the exact spot in the lake where the corpse should be found. This woman was a widow and lived in Ranoch, Perthshire, and had never been in Argyleshire, in which Loch Awe is situated. The young man insisted that "his mother possessed the strange and mysterious faculty of being able to realize in vision, or otherwise, all the circumstances of such cases, and to point out the very spot where a dead body that was being searched for was to be found." Hers was no untried power, but one which had already proved a success. It was, therefore, urgent to consult the oracle. Her first effort at localization proved a failure. Do what she could her vision was always blurred by an impenetrable mist, and she requested that a map of the district, including Loch Awe, should be sent her. Even, however, with the use of the map "the vision arose indistinct and dim," probably, as Dr. Stewart suggests, "because she was too inexperienced a reader of maps to be able to form anything like a full and correct mental picture of the scene she wished to realize." Her third attempt was based upon a verbal description of the upper end of the lake, with which she requested to be furnished. Her study of this document cleared the mist from her vision and enabled her to declare that she "saw" the corpse of the drowned lad lying between two boulders, the tops of which were visible above the water, and that in this spot "the corpse would be found by the drowned lad's own mother and by no one else."

So "strange and startling" a message naturally provoked conflicting feelings and opinions; but as belief predominated over doubt it was resolved to search the shores of the lake and also of the islands in the supposed locality of the accident. The drowned lad's mother took part in the search. Being in the second boat she requested to be landed on a little islet called Eilean-Na-Bethe, but those in the boat declared it was useless to land, because they had thoroughly searched the place. The woman, however, persisted, and on landing searched minutely all around the island. At length as she stood—waiting to be taken on board again—on a small strip of shingly beach between two half-submerged boulders she happened to look down, and there before her eyes was the corpse of her son being slowly washed up to her feet by the ripple of the tiny wavelets that broke upon the shore! When taken home and carefully examined the body bore not the slightest sign of foul play, so that the suspicion which had hung over the lad's companions quickly disappeared. The impression which might have lingered is the probability that the men had too kindly helped the boy to a share of their whiskey and thus exposed him to the very dangers which ended in his doom.

The story is a strange one, and is all the more so that the facts were completely authenticated, and supported by the record of a previous case, in which the old clairvoyant was the means of discovering the dead body of a shepherd who had perished one wild winter in a snowstorm among the hills, and the whereabouts of which had defied the mintest search. Miles away in an upland ravine, and under a birch tree, the the searchers found the dead shepherd, in the exact spot seen in the vision and described by the seeress of Ranoch. There are still a few things in Heaven and earth not dreamed of in common philosophy.—Glasgow Herald.

The Tree-Lucerne in Australian.

A well-known South-Australian farmer has drawn attention to the drought-resisting and stock-feeding properties of tagasaste, or tree-lucerne, which was introduced to that colony some 12 years ago by the late Dr. Schomburgh. The tagasaste is a species of cytisus or laburnum indigenous to the Canary islands, where it is utilized to a great extent for feeding horses and cattle. It forms a dense, spreading tree, with foliage closely resembling that of lucerne and much relished by all kinds of stock. It grows rapidly even upon the poorest land, and under the most favorable conditions, which comprise a warm climate and a loose, sandy soil, it frequently attains a height of from 18 to 20 feet, with a diameter of from 12 to 15 feet, within the short space of five years. However, by close planting and constant cutting or feeding off, it can be kept dwarf and bushy, and the more often it is cut the more valuable it becomes. In the report of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens for 1882 it is stated that stock fatten more quickly on tagasaste than on anything else, and it is recommended to mix it when freshly cut with half its weight of chaffed straw. Horses are particularly fond of tagasaste, and keep in first-class condition and work as well on this as when fed on the best oaten hay. It is said to thrive under conditions that would be fatal to almost any other useful plant, and the writer of the letter strongly recommends pastoralists and farmers in the northern districts of South Australia to lay down a large paddock of tagasaste, which, after the first year or two, will provide a never-failing supply of green fodder, in all seasons, and would probably render the stock-carrying capacity of their land equal to that of much more fertile and humid districts. The seeds may be sown at any time, and the young plants set out during the winter months four or five feet apart each way. It will be necessary to cultivate between the rows occasionally for the first two years, after which stock may be turned in and no further cultivation required. The tagasaste forms a splendid break-wind when planted eight feet apart in single rows. The branches on the outer and inner side may be frequently cut and fed to stock, and this pruning will encourage a more rapid, upright growth.—The Colonies and India.

A Privilege Granted by the Queen.

Hereafter the title "honorable" can be enjoyed by every member of an executive or legislative council throughout her most gracious majesty's dominions. Mr. Davie and Mr. Turner and Mr. Vernon and Mr. Pooley and Col. Baker can now use the title "honorable" when registering at hotels. Heretofore they could not use it honorably.—Nelson Tribune.

All Men

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpation of the heart, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be roused by sleep, constipation, dulness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with leaden circles, oily looking skin, etc., are all the symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on diseases peculiar to man, send 10c in stamps sealed. Address M. V. Lubon, 24 Macdonnell ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Highland Haymaking.

Roby More M'Kerrell was a bit of a wag, and assistant to a screw in the entertainment department. He was landlord of the Argyle Hotel, Inveraray, and once upon a time he was bickering with an Englishman in the lobby of the inn regarding the bill. The stranger said it was a gross imposition—he could live cheaper in the best hotel in London; to which Rory, with unwonted nonchalance, replied, "O, nae doot, sir; nae doot, ava. But do you ken the reason?" "No, not of a bit of it," said the stranger, testily. "Weel, then," replied the host, "as ye seem to be a gey sensible callant, I'll tell ye. There's 365 days in the London Hotel keeper's calendar, but we have only three months in ours. Do ye understand me noo, frien'? We maunna make hay in the Highlands when the sun shines, for it's unco seldom she dis't."

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured.

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

BIG G. TRADE MARK. CURE YOURSELF! Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. The Universal American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. PRICE $1.00

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890

Notice is hereby given, that Edward White, carrying on business at Number 61 Government street, in the city of Victoria, under the firm name of Brown & White, dry goods merchants, has assigned all his real and personal property, except as therein mentioned, to John Joel Austin, of the said city of Victoria, in trust, for the purpose of paying and satisfying proportionately and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Edward White. The said deed was executed by the said assignor and trustee on the 21st day of August, A.D. 1893, and the said assignee has undertaken the trusts created by the said deed. All persons having claims against the said Edward White must forward and deliver full particulars of claim, duly verified, to the assignee at Victoria, on or before the 21st day of October, 1893. All persons indebted to the said Edward White are required to pay the amount due by them to the said assignee forthwith. After the said 21st day of October, 1893, the trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice. A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the assignee, 32 Fort street, Victoria, on Monday, the 28th day of August, instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

THORNTON FELL,
50 Langley St., Victoria,
Solicitor for the Assignee.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

No. 1 Passenger Daily. Ar.	No. 3 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sunday. Ar.	STATIONS.	Miles from Wellington.
12.20 P M	3.00 P M	VICTORIA	78
12.50	3.35	COBBLE HILL	71
1.10	4.00	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	64
1.24	4.14	GLENORA	59
1.34	4.24	COBBLE HILL	54
1.47	4.37	MOUNTAIN	47
1.54	4.44	MALAHAT	40
2.07	4.57	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	34
2.17	5.07	KOKSILAH	29
2.27	5.17	DUNCANS	23
2.40	5.30	CHEMAINUS	15
3.00	5.50	OYSTER BAY	5.10
3.15	6.05	NANAIMO	0
Ar.	Lv.	WELLINGTON	

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

No. 2 Passenger Daily. Lv.	No. 4 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sunday. Lv.	STATIONS.	Miles from Victoria.
8.00 A M	3.00 P M	VICTORIA	
8.24	3.24	COBBLE HILL	7
8.37	3.37	MALAHAT	14
8.44	3.44	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	21
8.54	3.54	KOKSILAH	26
9.04	4.04	DUNCANS	32
9.17	4.17	CHEMAINUS	40
9.37	4.37	OYSTER BAY	50
9.52	4.52	NANAIMO	65
10.17	5.17	WELLINGTON	73
Lv.	Lv.		

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,

Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2:30 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Luin Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 3 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Umatilla - - - Sept. 8

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Great Overland Route

QUICKEST AND SHORTEST

To All Points East and South.

UNSURPASSED SCENERY ROADBED EQUIPMENT.

No dust, through Pullman Cars and elegant Tourist Cars on all trains.

Special Through Rates

To and from any part of Europe by all transatlantic lines.

Intending travellers should take advantage of the very low rates offered by the C.P.R. to eastern points.

Banff National Park Excursion Tickets

Good for 60 days to Banff and return during summer months,

ONLY $30.00

Grand fishing and shooting, Okanagan Lake, Kootenay, Steamer "Aberdeen" running from Okanagan Landing to Penticton Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For further particulars apply to

G. L. COURTNEY, Agent C.P.R., Cor. Government and Fort streets.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

THE Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment,

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES.

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines side rills direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, Asiatic and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information, concerning rates, time of trains routes and other details furnished on application any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			TONNAGE 1117
8 00 am	Lv	M1	...Tacoma...	110 Ar 5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	...Seattle...	82 Lv 3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	33	...Pt. Townsend	30 Lv 12 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria...	M1 Lv 8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

		M1			
11 00 pm	Lv	25	...Seattle....	86	Ar 4 pm
12 30 am	Lv	30	...Port Madison	47	Lv 2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv
3 00 am	Lv	49	...Port Gamble.	21	Lv 11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	...Port Ludlow.	13	Lv 10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	...Pt. Townsend	M1	Lv 8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass Agent, Washington, D.C.

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

AND

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations, etc., call upon or address

THOS. A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1368 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Pgt. and Pass. Agt.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Comox for Valdez Island every alternate Thursday at.....7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Alameda..... Thursday, 21st Sept., at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

FOR HONOLULU,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, September 23, 1893, 2 p.m.

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

Great Northern Railway

Passengers for Chicago and the East travel via this route.

Passengers leave Victoria daily at 8:30 p.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the East.

Running Buffet cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., first-class coaches, and free tourist sleepers.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanogan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America, and a line free from dust.

For information, or publications, apply to

C. A. HATTRAY, General Agent, Adolphi Block, Government street, next to Post office.

F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Hay's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS

THOMAS HOOPER ARCHITECT. Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. MISS M. B. SHARP, 97 Quadra street. A full and efficient staff of teachers in every branch. Applications for admission made to principal at Conservatory, between hours of 12 to 1, on Saturday; 5 to 6 on Wednesdays.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess Avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 72.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

J. DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jal3 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard street. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy8 J. A. SIBSON, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 126, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LANGLEY, Scribe E. 1-19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, Regular convention every Friday evening in Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. EFFRONDEE, K. of R. & S. ocl9

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS TUNED. JAMES SHERIDAN, Of thirty years standing in the City. Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments thoroughly tuned, regulated and repaired. Address—Room 3, Gospel Hall, Oriental Avenue, between Yates and Johnson Streets.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE, Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 190.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE, 137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

Office Removal.

J. K. GARROW, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office, Clarence Block; Residence, 21 Queen's Avenue. Telephone 409. Office Hours, 9.30 to 11 a.m.; 2 to 5 p.m., and 7.30 to 9 p.m. Sundays, 3 to 5 p.m.

DR. A. C. WEST, Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.

Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conducivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 93½ Douglas Street.

In the Matter of the Estate of Disher & Campbell, of 81 Douglas Street, Victoria, Grocers.

Take notice that the trustees of this estate have granted and assigned all the estate and effects of the above named Disher & Campbell to Daniel Campbell and he is authorised to collect all book debts due and owing to the late firm of Disher & Campbell.

And further take notice that all persons having claims against the said estate must forward and deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the trustees, Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Clearihue of Victoria, on or before the 1st day of December, 1893. After the 1st day of December, 1893, the trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated 11th September, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS, Solicitor for the Trustees, Victoria.

s11-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

A Garden Party and "At Home"

—WILL BE HELD ON—

FRIDAY, the 15th Inst.,

—AT—

THE RESIDENCE OF D. SPENCER, ESQ.,

Belleville street, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Metropolitan Methodist Church. Good programme of vocal and instrumental music. Some of the best talent has been secured. Tea will be served from 5 to 8. Admission, including refreshments, 25 cents. (Colonist Copy.)

s13-3t

Delsarte College of Oratory

FRANCIS JOSEPH BROWN, President, (President of the Elocutionists' Association of Canada.)

Largest and most advanced School of Oratory in Canada.

DEPARTMENTS—School of Voice Culture. School of Physical Culture. School of Dramatic Art. School of Belles Lettres.

Fall Term September 12.

For Catalogue address Francis Joseph Brown, care of Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

FOR SALE—Ladies' side-saddle, almost new. Apply Fashion Livery stable, Fort street. s13-3t

PIANO FOR SALE—Grand, square, rosewood, originally $800 in London. Apply to David Coulter, North Saanich, or to Blair & Gordon, grocers, cor. Michigan and Menzies streets. s13-6td-1tw

WANTED—For cash, one acre suitable for strawberries, within three miles of Post office. "Bert," Box 684. s13-3t

LOST—Bowl of pipe with initials M. B. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Times office. s12-3t

MISS WARREN, pupil of Mr. and Madame Bodda (Miss Louisa Payne), London, England, is prepared to give instructions in singing and elocution. References kindly permitted to His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia, Mrs. I. W. Powell, Burdett avenue; Miss Dupont, 20 Scoresby street, and Miss Perrin, Bishop's Close. For terms apply to Miss Warren, 35 Birdcage Walk, Victoria. s11-1m

FOR SALE CHEAP—Four good hacks and horses. Apply W. G. Bowman. s11-1w

TO RENT—The American hotel and bar, 16 rooms and a fine large concert hall. The bar and fixtures all complete. Apply T. J. Burnes, Burnes House. s11-tf

TWO GOOD BEDROOMS at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior St., close to Government Buildings. s9-tf

TO RENT—A well furnished five room cottage. Good location. Possession given immediately. 42 Cadboro Bay Road. s8-tf

TO LET—A nine-roomed house with the privilege of buying the carpets and furniture. Apply to Mrs. M. R. Matthews, 237 Johnson street. Sept 5,2 wks

FOR SALE—Two 25 horsepower steam engines. Address Taylor Mill Co, P. O. box, 628, City. s9-1m

FOR SALE—Steam yacht "Angerona" of 14 tons burthen; can be seen at Turpel's Ship yard. For particulars apply to Thornton Fell, Langley street. jy31-1m

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Apply —E., this office. je9-tf

Shorthand and Typewriting.

I am making arrangements for classes in Pitman's shorthand and typewriting—day and evening. Terms moderate, call or write for full particulars. Proficiency guaranteed. J. A. BATES, Hotel Brunswick. s11-6t

British Columbia Milling & Mining Co'y, (LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No. 24.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of one cent per share has this day been levied upon the members of the above named Company, payable at the Company's office, No. 48 Langley street, Victoria, B.C., on or before the seventh day of October, 1893, and after which date all shares on which said call shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent, to be dealt with according to law.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE A. SARGISON, Secretary.

Victoria, September 4, 1893. s6-15t

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Springs, 75c. Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practic experience of over 25 years. mar1

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL, Splendid Summer Resort. Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodations. GEORGE KOENIG, Proprietor. ju30-4m

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—H M Usill, R Parker, A S Alfred, A McLeod, A G Gunnell, G E Magee, Mrs Orr, Miss Orr, C T Tough, A G Fraser, F Landsberg, J Schacer, H Sundell, L H Jenns, C Miller, S Bloody, A Bullen, T H Langley, F A J Brady, Mrs I Nason and family, Mrs McLeod, C R Oldershaw, Jno Mather, Mrs Mather, Miss Mather, A McQueen, J D Smith, V G O'Brien, W Lauger, M Labroune, Mrs W Marvin, W H Norman, J Cook, M Peterson, Jno Mowat and wife, Miss Mann, J D Breese, J Cates, M Andrews, Wm Johnston, W Marvin, A W Richards, F F Martin, A Ormsind, H Sands, L H Smith, Miss Friend, Miss Smith, E F Heath.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Mabel Dexter, Peter Anderson, Thos Lohman, T Wollweber and wife and daughter, Miss Kirkoff, P F Burton, R R Jones, A Kyle, F Hind, J B Mithrone, J Sewell, Wm Cook and wife, R Deserce, J N Collier and wife, L D Ross, H Herzog and wife, Mrs R Z Holmes, R H Kirkpatrick, M McLamon, E W McLean, F W Winget, Mrs Wilder, Mrs Neil, J B Murray, Elmie Bowles, D Smith, C L Lingindan, W J Shank, A Tucker and wife, F H Osgood, L L Shotwell, J Corbett, Lee Don, H L Ford, A Beckta, Mrs Van Hurst, Mrs Legde, Miss Squires, Robt Gibson and wife, A W Whittaker and wife, Jos Henry, J W Sillman and sister, Gust Schultz and daughter, Mrs Hurst, Mrs Lewis, Sister Mary Martha, Capt Wilson, L Hinsdale, Lee Kewl, J R Putnam, F Stanaford, Jno Doherty, J A Green and wife, L W Meyers, J A Hassen and wife, R B Williams, T R Winter and wife, C H Harper and wife, A Henrich, H Wright, A Herr, Mrs B Z Holmes, C P Rich, F W Perygore, twenty-seven Indians, males and females.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—G Berlockway; Gilmore & McC, Harris Bros, Hudson Bay Co, S J Salmon, Colbert & Warner, R McDonald, J K Mathews, J H Todd, R G Prior, Dom Exp Co.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Hy Young & Co, J Parker, P McGuire & Son, Hodson B Co, Albion Iron Wks, Lenz & Leiser, J Sommers, Oppenheimer Bros, Wilson Bros, R & K M Co, Brunette Saw M Co, E J Salmon, M R & Tre, R & K M Co, P H Osgood, S Schoen, W Jones & Co.

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The Daily Times.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Colonist professes to be unable to see any difference between the tariff policies of the two parties. It argues that as the Liberals when in power will raise the revenue by customs duties, any reform which they may make cannot go very far in the direction of free trade. Only a few of the government organs in the eastern provinces are so obtuse as the western apologist for high taxation. The Empire, Montreal Gazette, Ottawa Citizen, and all the smaller fry, understand very clearly the difference between a tariff for protection and a tariff for revenue only. The manufacturers who contribute so generously to the election funds of the Conservative party at least pretend to believe that the changes proposed by the Liberals are "worth making a fuss about," and they do not fail to make their influence felt on the day of polling. Why should they coerce their workmen to vote against a policy which bore a very close resemblance to the policy of the Conservatives? Many of the manufacturers of the eastern provinces are supporters of the Liberal policy, it is true, but the majority believe that their particular industries require to be pampered by the government, and hence they are Protectionists and Conservatives. They fully understand the Liberal policy and fight it by every means in their power, fair or foul. They demand 30, 40 or 50 per cent. protection, and they know they can get what they want from the party which assumed power in 1878 with the avowed object of building up the manufacturing industries by the assistance of prohibitory duties. The difference between a protective tax and a revenue tax may not be appreciated by the Colonist, but it is the difference between a dishonest system and an honest system of taxation. They disagree as widely as wrong and right. Mr. Laurier has defined the two tariff policies in the following words:

"The Conservatives tell you that they mean to reform the protective policy on the lines of protection. The Liberals tell you that they are going to reform it on the lines of freedom of trade. * * * We are told by the government and by their organ that we cannot be sincere because we cannot have freedom of trade in this country. I admit that we cannot have freedom of trade in this country in the same way that they have it in England. For many years to come we will have to raise our revenue by customs taxes, but at the same time I tell you that at this very moment we can reform our tariff on the lines of free trade. I arraign the government of the charge that they are levying duty not for the purpose of filling up the treasury, but in order to give an advantage to some pampered manufacturers. I object to this policy, and I assert that no duty will be levied when we have a Liberal administration at Ottawa except for the purposes of the government of the country. There is this difference between the government of Canada of to-day and the future government of Canada when the Liberals are returned to power."

Of course, it is not to be expected that the Colonist will understand Mr. Laurier's definition. Should it, however, happen, as it now seems probable that it will, that the government will promise a modification of the tariff on protection lines, then the dull comprehension of the organ of protection will suddenly awaken to a full understanding of the great concessions offered by its friends, and it will labor most assiduously to prove to the electors of Victoria that the trifling changes proposed by its party are worth making a fuss about.

"Concluding, he attacked the city newspapers, which he said were not honest, and garbled the reports of public meetings."

The Colonist thus reports Mr. B. H. West's remarks at the meeting last night. We can scarcely believe that Mr. West would make such a sweeping charge. Possibly the newspaper reports of public meetings are not always as full as some of the speakers think they ought to be, but we do not believe that any charge of garbling can be brought against the press. The instructions to our reporters are to give fair and impartial reports and to make them as full as the importance of the questions discussed and space will permit. There never has been an instance, in the history of the Times, where reporters' copy was garbled or changed. Further, the Times' columns are open to every person on every question of public interest or importance.

GOVERNMENT BAD AND GOOD.

The qualities that make a nation great, happy, prosperous and contented, do not seem to be found nowadays among the Romance peoples or their descendants in South and Central America. The telegraph lines from the republics of the southern continent convey daily to the outside world little else than tales of bloody internecine strife, the miserable diurnal chronicle of fierce, fratricidal broils; wars and rumors of wars. It is not so long ago that South America was considered by English capitalists a very good field for investment. The unbusinesslike, not to say downright dishonest, conduct of Argentina, as is well known, shattered this confidence, and it will probably be many a weary year before British capital will be advanced with the former liberality and enterprise. Argentina's breach of faith destroyed, or at least damaged very seriously, the good opinion foreign capitalists had of South America. Still, investors might have forgotten that had the country subsequently shown its capability of conducting its affairs in a proper manner. But the whole continent is in a state of turmoil. From the Magdalena to the Plate river, from Callao to Rio it is impossible to lay the finger on one spot where peace and prosperity assert their beneficent sway. In fact the only places where there is anything like good government are British, French and Dutch Guiana. We learn to-day that the rebel navy of Brazil has begun the bombardment of the beautiful city of Rio de Janeiro, the Naples of South America. Argentina is torn by contending factions. Venezuela is guarding her coast against shiploads of arms and war materiel for her restless political parties. The smell of fresh blood lingers over a dozen Colombian battlefields. Peru is just out of convulsions. Chile and Bolivia have all the trouble within their borders they can well manage. Uruguay, Ecuador and Paraguay cannot be said to be in anything like a peaceful condition. Indeed it would appear as if Spain's heritage in the west were there but to prove the eminent unfitness of her people to rule.

The familiar comparison of the historian Prescott, between the progress, happiness and good government that obtain on the northern continent, settled by the Anglo-Saxon people, and the misery and all the evils that flow from evil administration as exemplified in the southern, settled by the Romance peoples, is more strikingly apparent to-day than ever. Yet not more striking is this contrast than that between the central and northern European states and those of the south, that fringe the Mediterranean. The latter countries, from Portugal to the Bosphorus, are sunk in utter apathy; decay has gone over them like ivy over an old ruin. They are bankrupt states, not only financially but morally. Spain affords the best example of the truth of Goldsmith's lines:

If fates the state, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

Since the days of her proudest vigor, under the wise and competent rule of Ferdinand and Isabella, and, in his later years, Charles V., it has not been well with Spain. Some attribute her decline to the luxury made possible by the enormous treasures poured into the country from Mexico and Peru; others to the natural withering of an ill-nurtured stock. Undoubtedly in the days of the Conquistadores there was a hardier, manlier spirit in the people; and their habits and customs were those of a people who cared for better things than sloth and undisturbed ease. Compare Spain with Germany, Italy with England, Greece with Switzerland and the result is unflattering to the first named in each case. Yet these countries were great, centuries before the barbarous inhabitants of their contrasted states had emerged from their native forests.

Most curious and interesting for the ethnologist and philosopher would be the task of tracing the sources of the downward course of these peoples, the progeny of once imperial Rome. It would seem that the lands that gave to antiquity its greatest names no longer yield men who are aught but base and ineffectual in the struggle to place these lands where once they stood. Even France has not been at any time of her history a shining example of good government, although she produced many men whose contributions to political science will endure. Necker, Mirabeau, Gambetta and Thiers are not to be forgotten, and it is true that Napoleon le Grand will do, as he, with characteristic egotism, said; "I shall go down to posterity with the Code Napoleon in my hand."

It must ever be a thought to gratify the pride and patriotism of the Anglo-Saxon, or rather, to be more precise, the members of the Germanic family, that the benefits which flow from the systems, of government under which they life prove that these systems, founded as they are, first, upon the teachings of the Bible; second, upon absolute justice between man and man; third, upon an inborn love of work—which means progress, enterprise and necessarily peace, are the true foundations of all earthly prosperity.

ADIEU TO THE FAIR

A Farewell Stroll Through Busy Midway Plaisance.

SMOOTH-TONGUED TURKISH SALESMEN

The Ice Railway—Virtues of the Blarney Stone—A Trip Up and Down the Great Ferris Wheel.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—This is our last day in Midway. We go early and first enter the Turkish village. On all sides of us are mosques, kiosks, and Ottoman bazaars. The attendants in native dress are supposed all to be true followers of the Prophet. Customs and life of the Orient, true in every detail, are shown, and all conceivable varieties of eastern souvenirs are pressed upon our notice. Behind the main mosque is a room containing a tent once the property of the Shah of Persia. Here also is a solid silver bedstead, and both are of fabulous value. In these Turkish bazaars are the most beautiful articles in the whole exposition, and the Turks are perhaps the best salesmen on the grounds. Here you will see one draping a costly wrap on a most homely woman, and exclaiming "Lovely, Madame, lovely!" as he steps back to rightly judge the effect. At the next booth, Turk No. 2 produces a scarlet fez with a black tassel, sticks a gold brooch on one side of it, and places the whole jauntily on the head of a red-haired, snub-nosed, freckled-faced youth of ten or twelve. The Turk rolls his eyes in ecstacy, clasps his hands, exclaiming, "Pasha! Real Pasha! Grand Pasha!" The boy smiles, his mother smiles, his maiden aunt smiles, and the cap is bought. I like to hear these Turks talk—they can express whole volumes simply by the intonation of an "oh!" and a clasp of their hands. One old speculator had a sort of a peep show which he was advertising at the top of his voice. He told us that one view was free, we might come in and see what it was like; then if we wished we could take the whole course for 15 cents. I went in and saw the first and had wandered on to the second when he arrived on the scene. The agonized attitude which he struck and the world of reproach which he threw into "O, Lady, one is free!" would melt the hearts and melt the consciences of all but the most hardened. Touched and saddened we walked on till someone proposed the ice-railway.

The idea of ice in itself was inviting, everything one looked at was so hot. We got into a toboggan car which held comfortably a dozen or more and off we went. It started gently enough but at the second turn in the track it went at a terrific speed, the ice flew all around us in flakes, and we needed no second injunction to hold on tight. Any quick motion is exhilarating, and when we had been around once, the fascination of it grew upon us all, and around we went again and again.

Someone clamored that we should not leave Midway without kissing the Blarney stone. We had all so enjoyed the first Irish village that it needed little persuasion to take us through the gateway (a model of King Cormac's Chapel, Rock of Cashel) into Lady Aberdeen's village. Directly facing us is a replica of the cloister from Muckross Abbey, exact in every detail. The girls employed in the village are all in charge of Lady Aberdeen. Their voices and their faces are truly Irish, and as for their names they speak for themselves—Johanna Doherty from Tipperary, Bridget McGluley from Donegal, Ellen Murphy from Limerick, Mary Cavanagh from Dublin, and so on ad infinitum. But Blarney Castle is what attracts us—it is said to be a most faithful reproduction. We ascend what seems countless steps in the winding staircase, and come out at last on the tower itself and here is the Blarney Stone, the object of our climb. Needless to say it is not the original Blarney stone, though the voluble Irishman in charge assures us that it is a slice of it and "livery bit as good, me darlin'." It bears the inscription: "This stone of world-wide renown was placed in position and dedicated to the Irish Americans of the United States by the Hon. Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, on June 17th, 1893," and underneath we see, "This is the stone that whoever kisses he never misses to grow eloquent—a clever spouter he'll turn out or an out-and-outer in Parliament." When we complained, and with reason, that the stone was very dirty, the old man straightened himself up and said that it was washed off "livery blessed mornin'" adding that that was as often as he dared do it "and keep its virtue in it." A green flag waves over the stone and four-leaved shamrocks, horse-shoes and many other tokens have been laid at its feet by the loyal Irish who climbed those winding stairs.

They were not so difficult to descend, and, passing out we walked back to the Ferris wheel which we had purposely left for our last visit. This immense structure is to Chicago what the Eiffel tower was to the Paris exposition. The giant wheel, 250 in diameter, has suspended from the outer edge of its circumference 36 passenger cars, each with a seating capacity of 60. This entire steel structure resembles a huge bicycle revolving between two towers, and weighs nearly five thousand tons. I had passed and repassed this Ferris wheel fifty times before that last day, but I didn't begin to feel a proper appreciation of its size till I climbed up the platform prepared to embark. The whole driving machinery is five feet below the surface of the ground, and is surrounded by a railed walk, so you may look down into it. On the crown of the wheel are three thousand incandescent lights, parti-colored, and when the huge circle revolves on a dark night it is a land mark for miles around. Well, we got on board and the great wheel began to revolve. Up, up, up we went for five minutes until the guard told us we were at the extreme height, 250 feet from the ground. The view seemed limitless. It took in the exposition grounds; Chicago itself, Lake Michigan for miles out, the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana and far into the heart of Illinois. One old lady saw too much. She said it was "much too high, ridiculously high," and wanted to get out right there and then. Her son persuaded her that it would be quite a step down and managed to restrain her. The sensation of going down, steadily down for five minutes, is odd. It seems as if everything is slipping from under your feet. The entire trip takes 20 minutes and gives you two complete revolutions of the wheel. As we got out on the platform once more and looked upwards there was consolation in the thought that the Ferris wheel was bigger than a camel.

We just had time to peep into the California building. We saw there the grand circular floor model of San Francisco, road Bret Harte's inscription: "Serene, indifferent to Fate, thou sittest at the western gate, O warder of two continents," thought how his words might apply to a place nearer and dearer than San Francisco, then with a sigh we left the World's Fair.

A. D. CAMERON.

A View of Brazil.

Brazil is the great country occupying nearly one-half of the South American continent. It is larger than our own United States. It has more navigable rivers than any country in the world. It has a population of 15,000,000, all free, slavery having been abolished by law, without compensation to slave owners, in 1888. Its largest city, Rio de Janeiro, claims a million inhabitants, and there are 51 cities of over 5,000 population. It costs about $100,000,000 a year to run the government, and the public debt amounts to about $450,000,000. It raises more than $80,000,000 worth of coffee, of which the United States gets more than one-half, about 40,000,000 pounds of rubber and a great deal of sugar and cocoa. It has ninety railroads and the government owns the telegraph.

Brazil's trade with this country amounts to nearly $100,000,000 a year, having increased more than $20,000,000 under reciprocity. For $85,000,000 of goods we buy from Brazil only $15,000,000 is bought by Brazil from us, while with France and Great Britain the balance of trade is heavily against Brazil, so heavy, in fact, that most of Brazil's financiering is with European countries. Moreover, the majority of the vessels engaged in the trade are owned in Europe, although Baltimore has the proud satisfaction of claiming some of the best fleets that enter Brazilian ports.

Like all countries that depend upon resources, instead of manufacturing industries, to sustain the people, the proportion of illiterates in Brazil is very great; the fact that eight out of ten of the total population are classed as illiterates, and that only about one-seventh of the children of school age attend school, is significant of the trouble it must take to carry on a republican government with such people as sovereigns. The government has had a stormy time since the new constitution was promulgated, on the 24th of February, 1891. The action drove the last vestige of monarchy from the continent, but it did not unite or pacify the people. The result has been a stronger form of government than is usual with republics. But, with the ignorance, the race uncertainties and the scattered population of the 20 states, this may be necessary. Brazil is worth studying at any time, but especially now.—Baltimore American.

Tortured for His Money.

Delrio, Texas, Sept. 14.—A man went to the Vanhorne ranch on Tuesday and reported that a band of 12 Mexicans had visited a ranch on this side of the Rio Grande, at which lived an American and his little son. Having overpowered the American and plundered the house of everything of any value, and failing to get any money, they bound the ranchman and threatened to take his life if he did not tell them where he had his money concealed. He told them that he had none. Then they cut off one of his arms above the elbow with a hatchet. They commanded him again to reveal the whereabouts of his wealth but he could not convince them he had none. Then they cut off his other arm and cut his body in a score of places, then split his head with the hatchet, seized the boy, cut his throat from ear to ear, and rode off, leaving the bodies to be devoured by vultures and coyotes. The rangers are in pursuit and have captured two of them. They expect to arrest the others. They are "wanted" in Mexico for many crimes.

The Armour Institute.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—As a result of the public spirit of one of Chicago's wealthy citizens another educational institution destined to attain world-wide fame was launched on its career of usefulness this morning. It is the Armour Institute, founded and endowed by the millionaire packer, and its equipment is already more complete, than that of any other technological institution in the country. In the mechanical department over $25,000 has been expended for experimental and practical instruments, and the size and equipments of the machine shop are sufficient for a 150 horse-power steam engine of the latest pattern. The electrical department is even more complete, the equipment including fifteen dynamos and motors, all the leading styles of incandescent transformers, and all kinds of representative commercial apparatus, as well as the latest instruments for the measurement of resistance of currents and candle-power of lamps. With characteristic modesty the founder of the institution insisted that it be inaugurated quietly, without ostentation or ceremony, and the 500 students who entered this morning began their studies as if the school had been open for years.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 14.—The eighth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew met in St. John's church this morning, Bishop Thomas F. Davis, of Michigan, presiding. The organization is composed principally of young laymen of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has a membership of over 10,000, divided into 850 chapters, located in the United States and Canada. Over 200 delegates are present, and beside the social features of the convention there will be a discussion regarding the best means to extend the philanthropic work of the organization.

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Madame Laird.

Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 161 Vancouver, street, corner of Pandora.

Another Bye-Election.

Ald. G. A. McTavish has been absent from the city longer than the statute allows, and his seat will therefore be declared vacant at the next meeting of the council. An election will follow, making the third bye-election of the year.

Garden Party.

The Ladies' Aid of the Metropolitan Methodist church will to-morrow evening hold a garden party and sale of work at the residence of D. Spencer, Belleville street, James Bay. A large tent has been pitched for the occasion. Tea will be served from 6 to 8.

The Alaska Steamer.

The steamer City of Topeka is booked to sail for Alaska to-morrow. She will carry a few excursionists, probably the last of the season. G. Larbox and H. L. Ford, of the U. S. navy, E. F. Heath, of Newark, N.J., Henry Sands and Fred T. Martin will join the steamer upon her arrival at this port.

Fall Millinery to Hand.

Russell, McDonald & Co., of 134 Douglas street, have received their fall and winter millinery complete. They are showing ladies and children's felt shapes in all the newest designs, also ladies' walking hats in great variety. As usual their prices are less than half those charged by other stores.

Young People's Convention.

The convention of the young people of Emmanuel and Calvary Baptist churches was brought to a close last night by an illustrated lecture by Rev. C. C. Marston. During the time the young people were in session a variety of subjects concerning all lines of church work was discussed by them. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Makes a Statement.

Yesterday afternoon Magistrate Macrae heard the evidence of Dr. Frank Hall in the Jones murder case, and the alleged murderer Wilson was committed to stand his trial. He was taken to the provincial jail. He made a statement to the court to the effect that he was insanely intoxicated and did not remember anything until he found himself in irons.

A Worthy Object.

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of a concert next Thursday, the 21st inst., under the auspices of the Sir William Wallace Society in Institute Hall on View street, in aid of the fund for the payment for the picture of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, explorer. The society have arranged a very interesting programme, in which many of Victoria's favorite singers will appear. The programme will be published later.

Cullom on Smuggling.

Special Treasury Agent Cullom on returning from an official trip over his territory, said at Tacoma that the customs service is in better condition than it ever has been. He thinks the old Wolcott will soon be superseded by a fast cutter till another vessel with a speed of 18 or 19 knots an hour has been built. He thinks there will also be constructed a number of quick steam launches and one placed at each sub-port. The smugglers, he says, have had their day on Puget Sound.

Their First Social.

There was a social last evening at the new Presbyterian church, corner of Pandora and Broad streets. There was a very fair attendance and the affair was an enjoyable one. The ladies served refreshments and took up a collection, which proved a good one. The programme was as follows: Miss Warren, recitation; Clement Rowlands, song; Miss Macleod, solo; Mrs. Clarke, recitation and song; P. Gordon, song; Miss Wolf, song. Mr. Wolff accompanied on the piano and Miss Trimen on the violin.

Bank of B. N. America.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of British North America, held in London on the 5th inst., a dividend of 35s per £50 share was declared. H. J. G. Kendall, director, presided. In the course of his remarks he referred to the satisfactory freedom from all commercial panic exhibited by Canada at present, when so much depression existed elsewhere. This, he contended, showed the soundness of the Canadian banks and the soundness of its banking system. The prospects of the country's business and industries and the harvest outlook were good.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Victoria's Sealing Fleet All Under Way For This Harbor.

ARRIVAL OF THE COX AND CASCO

The Cox Has 2778 Skins—Probably High Liner of the Year—The Casco Brought 1672—General Fleet News.

The British Columbia sealing schooners in the fleet which went to the Copper islands will all soon be home. The advance guard of a small procession of schooners arrived early this morning, and more will arrive during the next 24 hours. The Carlotta G. Cox with 2,778 sealskins stowed away in her hold was the first to arrive this morning. She will most likely be entitled to carry "the broom" as high liner of the coast fleet of schooners. The only one near her is the Agnes McDonald, with something over 2,600, and it is doubtful if she will catch up. The hunters on the Cox have done remarkably well, for there were only six of them. Capt. Byers did not have much news. The trip across consumed about 20 days, with pleasant weather and light winds. The Cox was towed inside and docked at Porter's wharf, where her skins will be discharged. She is owned by E. B. Marvin & Co., who will pack her skins at an early date.

The second vessel to arrive in was the schooner Casco, owned by Capt. George Collins and commanded by Capt. Buckholz. The latter told a Times man that there was no news to give. Said he: "I have 1,672 skins for the season and have been 20 days coming across from Copper Islands. The weather has been very fine, with slight and variable winds. There are a number of schooners coming home and we passed a couple in the straits." The Casco is tied up at Rithet's wharf, where she will discharge her skins.

Capt. Buckholz of the Casco says that never in the years he has been out has he seen so many seals. He says, however, that to get them first-class shooting has to be done. The Casco, since leaving here early in the spring, has logged 28,000 miles. Her greatest day's run was 242 knots near the Sandwich islands on her way across to Japan.

The sealer Brenda, Capt. Locke, was the third vessel to arrive. She was towed in at noon by the Mischief. She cruised north to Sand Point and then crossed to the Copper islands, taking 1,253 skins in all. The most of the skins were taken on this coast. The schooner is 18 days from Behring island and has little news to report. The captain says all the schooners are returning. The Russian cruisers kept a close watch this season.

The schooners City of San Diego and Theresa are outside in the straits and will be in this evening. The Mischief has gone after the former.

WEDDING AT CEDAR.

Miss Lena Freeman and J. A. McKenzie Married Last Night.

J. A. McKenzie and Miss Lena B. Freeman were married last night at Cedar Hill, near Nanaimo. The bride and groom are well known young people very popular in the district and there was a large attendance of friends. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. E. G. Miller and the ceremony was performed in St. Philip's church. The bride was attired in a pink China crepe hand-embroidered dress and looked very pretty. She was attended as bridesmaid by Miss Carlotta G. Cox, who wore a cream China crepe dress. D. C. McKenzie, of Nanaimo, was best man. After the wedding the company repaired to the Institute hall where a very fine supper was served. The usual congratulatory speeches were made. Dancing followed the supper. The couple received a number of very handsome presents. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie will reside at Departure Bay. Among those from Victoria were Captain J. G. Cox and wife, Captain Charles Harris and wife, Captain A. H. Burns and wife, Mrs. Wm. O'Leary, Miss Carlotta Cox and Harry Pratt. The Victorians returned home on the noon train to-day.

Ladies' Walking Hats

At Russell & McDonald's.

Again in Quod.

George Hughes was again "run in" by the police this afternoon. He will be arraigned before Magistrate Macrae Friday morning charged with vagrancy. Hughes got out of jail only a few days ago.

The Aldermanic Election.

Hardly one hundred votes were cast this morning for the two candidates for alderman for North ward. Messrs. Baker and Humber, the candidates, did very little canvassing and the vote was therefore small. The result follows:

Baker	225
Humber	110
Majority for Baker	145

A Quiet Wedding.

R. J. Keown of Tacoma and Miss Annie Hind, of Richmond, England, were united in marriage last evening at the home of John Turner on Cook street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. E. Coombes and was witnessed by a few friends of the two parties. Mr. Keown is a young business man of Tacoma, at which city he and his bride will make their permanent home. They left on the City of Kingston last evening.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—C. T. Gibbons, of McPherson's, is at the Oriental.

—For an oyster cocktail call at the Nickel Plate saloon.

—Sergt.-Major Mulcahey is to be attached to the B. C. B. G. A.

—A Raymond excursion party of 23 persons will be in the city on the 23rd.

—Mrs. Anna Harris, lecturer of the I. O. G. T., spoke at Victoria West last night.

—The police station is being connected with the office of the chief of police by an electric bell.

The entertainment and dance to be given by the Hebrew Ladies' association will be held on Oct. 2nd, not Sept. 29th.

—Young Ladies' Institute No. 33 will observe its second anniversary by giving an entertainment at Harmony Hall this evening.

—A carload of sealskins went east over the Great Northern last evening. Another carload goes to-night via the Northern Pacific.

—The ladies' auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. met yesterday to make arrangements for an entertainment to be given a week from to-night.

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods.

—In the police court Jim George, Indian, drunk, was fined $5, James Hague, drunk, similarly taxed. S. Takashita was fined $5 and costs for refusing to pay his dog license.

—Oswego street from Niagara to St. James, Fernwood road from North to South road, and View street from Vancouver to Cook, have been closed to traffic until further notice.

—Chas. Rattray, of the Great Northern, has lost his brown and white cocker spaniel dog. The police have the matter in hand, and any one found harboring the dog will be prosecuted.

—Dr. Oneque, the astrologist and palmist, is astonishing the public by his wonderful ability in reading the past and telling the future by the planets and palm. Rooms 5 and 6, the Clarence hotel.

—The prize list for the Cowichan and Salt Spring Island agricultural society's annual exhibition has been issued. The show takes place on Saturday, Sept. 23, at the society's grounds, Duncan station. A large number of prizes have been offered.

—A notice on the bulletin board by Ald. Styles asks for the defining of street lines on the north side of Johnson street, above Chambers street, and requests that the property owners be asked to move back their fences to the defined line according to agreement with the city council for purchase of their property.

—E. B. Paul, M. A., principal of the High school, last evening delivered the first of a series of lectures, which he has been invited to give by the members of the Loyal Occidental lodge, C. O. O. F., M. U., on "Ancient Japan, its Customs and Manners During the Feudal Period." There was a large number present, and at the conclusion of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Paul.

OVER A BLUFF.

An Intoxicated Klootchman Falls to Her Death—Report Denied.

Nanaimo, Sept. 13.—Peter, an Indian, and Mary, his wife, went on a drunken spree on Tuesday night and were joined by a half-breed, who furnished them with whiskey. All three appeared to have got drunk, and the two men met next morning and went in search of the woman. They traced her to a bluff at the back of Chinatown, and on looking down it they discovered her mangled body. The police were notified and Constable McKinnon went out and brought the body to town. Dr. Walkem will hold an inquest to-day.

Mr. J. A. McKenzie and Miss Lena Freeman were united by the Rev. E. G. Miller at St. Phillip's church, Cedar district, last evening. The ceremony took place in the presence of a host of friends. The young couple are highly popular in the district and the bride received many handsome and costly presents as a token thereof.

Mr. S. M. Robins has denied the report that all single miners would be discharged. The denial has caused much satisfaction among the whole community.

An unknown man was driving at a furious rate from Wellington on Tuesday night and ran into a horse belonging to Ald. Quennell, the shafts of the buggy striking the animal in the chest and inflicting a nasty wound, from which the animal died. The police are working up the case.

The Nanaimo lacrosse team are trying to arrange for a match with the Victoria juniors on Saturdty next.

MERRY MARRIAGE CHIMES.

Two Well-Known People Wedded—Hon. Bowell's First Interview.

Vancouver, Sept. 14.—Dr. Carroll and Miss Rand, sister of C. D. Rand, were married in St. Andrew's church this morning.

Trustee Collins now regrets his hasty action at Tuesday night's school board meeting and intends to resign.

U. S. Deputy Marshal J. M. Quilter of Seattle is here looking for Adolph Krug, the defaulting city treasurer, but no trace of him can be found since his arrival at New Westminster on Monday night.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell met the New Westminster Board of Trade last night. The Jervis Inlet Company memorialized him to negotiate for a reciprocity tariff with the United States so that both can impose the same duty, which shall be specified.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of Poultet, the Indian killed by a train.

Sangster has been taken to New Westminster to await trial for murder. Siwash Tom whom he killed, served a term in the penitentiary for shooting a half-breed 15 years ago.

They Were Not Drowned.

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—The Mattie T. Dyer arrived from the north to-day with three sailors, Sandgren, Hoggo and Folstrom, previously reported drowned by the capsizing of a whale boat belonging to the sealer E. B. Marvin.

Crowned With Success.

By improving the kitchen and dining room service of the Vienna Cafe, Wilson block, Yates street, the experienced manager, in spite of dull times, has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge three months ago. Lunch is served from 12 to 2 at 35 cents; with beer, 50 cents. Dinner from 5:30 to 8 p. m., at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Board by the week at much lower rates. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p. m.

THE MARKETS.

A Short Summary Covering Articles Produced by the Farmer.

Trade has been very good in the past week and collections are said to be better. In the local market the week has seen but few changes. Grapes are more plentiful and the price is lower. Other fruits are also coming in well but principally from Oregon and California. British Columbia loses a golden opportunity in not raising more fruit. Butter is firmer and shipments from the Island and interior bring good prices.

Retail prices are as follows:

Salmon	5 75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6 00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6 00
Premier	6 00
Three Star	5 75
Victoria	5 75
Lion	5 75
Royal	5 50
Wheat, per ton	30 00@40 00
Oats, per ton	32 00@35 00
Barley, per ton	32 00@35 00
Middlings, per ton	32 00@35 00
Bran, per ton	27 00@30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	30 00@35 00
Corn, whole	45 00
" cracked	50 00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	40
Oatmeal, per 10 lb	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
New Potatoes, per bag	1 50@1 75
Honolulu sweet potatoes	5c per lb
Cabbage	3@3 1-2
Cauliflowers, per doz	25
Hay, baled, per ton	18 00@20 00
Straw, per bale	1 00
Onions, per lb	4
Eggs, Island, per dozen	40
Imported eggs	25
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	60@75
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1 00
Cheese, Canadian, per lb, retail	20
" American, per lb	20@22
Hams, American, per lb	20@25
" Canadian, per lb	17@22
Bacon, American, per lb	20@25
" Rolled, per lb	18
" Long clear, per lb	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard, per lb	18@25
Golden Cottolene, per lb	20
Meats—Beef, per lb	10@18
Sides, per lb	9@11
Mutton, per lb	12@20
Pork, fresh, per lb	12@18
Chickens, per pair	1 75@2 00
Turkeys, per lb	20
Geese, per lb	25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
Salmon (Smoked), per lb	8@10
Halibut	10@12
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Net), per lb	12 1-2
Small fish	5@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon, per lb	7@8
Herring (Labrador), per doz	75
" (smoked) "	50
Fruits—Apples, per lb	5@06
Oranges (navel), per doz	50@50
" (Riverside), per doz	25@50
" (Australian)	25@50
Lemons, California, per doz	25@40
" (Australian)	25@50
Bananas, per doz	20@50
Tomatoes, per lb	4@6
Peaches, per lb	8
Pears, per lb	6@8
Pine apples, apiece	25@50
Plums, Island, per lb	4@6
Water melons	40@75
Green corn, per doz	25
Grapes	10@12 1-2
Musk melons	25

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor Yates and Government sts.

Killed His Father.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 14.—In November, 1891, David Boyer, a wealthy citizen of Cook County, disappeared and his son circulated the story that he had sold him his farm and gone west. The deed proved to be a forgery, and he, with Rufus Holt, an accomplice, was recently convicted of forgery. Yesterday a confession by Holt was made public. He said that young Boyer knocked his father down and beat him to death. He then carried the body to a cavern, threw it in, and afterwards, to ward off suspicion, threw several dead sheep in on top of it. Young Boyer is now in jail and this new evidence may cause him to be hanged.

Outraged the Flag.

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—A local paper prints the names of Mrs. E. O. Smith, president of the board of lady managers, and Mrs. A. M. Marcellus, a member of the board, as responsible for making a stair carpet, at Chicago, of the national flag.

Marine.

The tug Constance is being repaired before resuming work.

The steamship Mogul for China and Japan carried the American mails on her last trip.

Steamer Yosemite left for Vancouver today for another load of salmon for the bark Routenbeck.

SPENCER'S ARCADE.

Millinery Opening

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, and Following Days.

The Newest Paris, London and New York Styles.

The Stock of Untrimmed Walking Hats and Trimming Materials has been very carefully selected and Prices will be found moderate.

D. SPENCER, Government St.

Ladies

LOOK OUT FOR OUR ADVERTISMENT ON.....

Saturday Evening.

It will contain some Interesting Information About our.....

Fall Opening . .

OF.....

Millinery, Mantles, Dress Goods, Etc.

ON.....

Tuesday, Sep. 19

The Stanley House,

GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST., COR. OF FORT ST.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO.

2460 Pairs Guaranteed Kid Gloves Per Express

The Ladies of Victoria will be pleased to know that we are in receipt of a large shipment of our Celebrated Kid Gloves—Every pair guaranteed. Although there has been a considerable advance in price by the manufacturers, we will continue to sell them at $1.25 per pair, in plain and embroidered backs. A beautiful, soft Kid Glove, equal to the best $1.50 glove sold in the city.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893.

s29-td

The Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited Liability.

NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893.

s29-td

Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia

EXAMINATIONS.

The Semi-Annual Examination for diploma as Licentiate of Pharmacy will take place on the 3rd and 4th days of October, 1893.

All intending candidates must notify the Registrar on or before Sept. 19th, two weeks before the examination.

Candidates for registration on Diplomas from other Associations must deposit same with the Registrar before Sept. 17th.

Further particulars may be had from

CHARLES NELSON, Sec.-Registrar.

P.O. Box 58, Vancouver, B.C.

Steam to LIVERPOOL Direct.

The British Steamship

"GRANDHOLM"

MASSON, MASTER,

Will load on Fraser River and at Victoria during September for Liverpool direct and will have quick despatch. The bulk of cargo is engaged, but a limited quantity of space is available. Applications for freight room must be made to the charterers,

ROBERT WARD & CO., LT'D LB'Y,

Offices Temple building, Fort st., Victoria.

Sept 5, 1t

SPECTACLE WEARERS

Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

ONLY OPTICIANS

In British Columbia.

F. W. Nolte & Co.

37 Fort Street.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Work Estate Surface Drain" will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 18th day of September, 1893, at 4 p.m., for the construction of the Work Estate surface drain.

Plans and specifications may be seen and form of tender obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

"No material shall be used in the construction of the works, in the manufacture or preparation of which Chinese labor has been employed."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office.

Victoria, Sept. 11, 1893.

TO LET

The Directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital are prepared to let the premises known as the French Hospital recently occupied by the "Old Men's Home" and situated in Collinson street, on reasonable terms, with immediate possession. For information apply to

H. M. YATES, Secretary.

P. O. Box 551, or care of Yates & Jay, Bastion street.

Victoria, B.C., August 31, 1893.

a31-1m (Colonist copy.)

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. No Ammonia. No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

How Animals Count.

A Russian physician has been making some curious experiments to find out how far animals can count.

He declares the crow can count up to 10, and is thereby superior in arithmetic to certain Polynesian tribes of men who cannot get beyond five or six.

The doctor had a dog, which was accustomed to bury the bones it found, each one in a separate place in the garden. One day, wishing to test the animal's power of countin, its master gave it no less than 26 bones, which were all buried one after another in different hiding-places. The next day the dog was given no more bones and so was forced to dig up the old ones. Without any hesitation he uncovered ten, and then came to a stop.

After whining and running about as if in a state of great perplexity, a new idea seemed to enter the canine brain, and again the dog began to dig up the hidden bones, and this time he added nine to the total before his memory began to fail him.

There was a second period of whining and perplexity, after which the seven remaining bones were found with some difficulty.

The doctor concluded from this that 26 was too large a number for the dog to take in all at once and that he had been obliged to remember the bones as it were in three shorter series.

The cat, it would seem, is even less of an arithmetician than the dog, not being able to count as far as ten.

Before giving his cat its regular piece of meat the doctor would put it under the animal's nose and then withdraw it five times in succession, and it was only the sixth time that he would give the cat the morsel. This number was repeated every day until the cat grew perfectly accustomed to waiting five times, but would spring forward of its own accord at the sixth presentation.

Having thus demonstrated that pussy was able to remember up to six, the doctor tried to put seven without success. As soon as he attempted to perform the experiment with higher numbers the cat became confused and would jump forward for the meat at the wrong time. The number six would therefore seem to be the limit of the cat's counting.

Not less interesting were similar experiments with horses. In the village of Pekoe the doctor found a peasant's horse which was used for ploughing, and which had acquired the habit of counting the furrows and stopping for a rest regularly at the twentieth. So confident was the ploughman of the accuracy of the horse's calculations that at the end of the day he used to estimate the amount of work done, not by counting the furrows himself, but by simply remembering the number of times his horse had stopped to rest.

In another village the doctor found a horse which was able to count the mile-posts along the way, and which had been trained by his master to stop for feed whenever they had covered 25 versts. One day they tried the horse over a road where three false mile-posts had been put up between the real ones, and sure enough the horse, deceived by this trick, stopped for his oats at the end of 22 versts instead of going the usual 25.

The same horse was accustomed to being fed every day at the stroke of noon. The doctor observed that whenever the clock struck any hour the horse would stop and prick up his ears as if counting. If he heard 12 he would trot off contentedly to be fed, but if there were fewer strokes than 12 he would go on working resignedly.

The experiment was made of striking 12 strokes at the wrong time, whereupon 12 strokes at the wrong time, whereupon the horse started for his oats in spite of the fact that he had been fed only an hour before. This shows that a little knowledge may be a bad thing for horses as well as men.

Airing the Beds and Bedding.

Everything connected with the beds should have a thorough cleaning and airing in the fall. Later in the year it is not so easy to expose blankets, mattresses, etc., to sun and air as one can do it now. If the blankets have been put away in any substance having strong odor it may require more than one day on the lines to make them prefectly odorless. A clear, windy day should be selected for this purpose. If there is a suitable place in the yard, spread some furniture covers on the grass and lay the mattresses on them; then beat them well with a rattan, turning the mattresses when one side has been beaten and then beating the other. Hang the pillows on the line, but in the shade. If you have no shady place, wait for a sunless, windy day to air the pillows. The heat of the sun draws the oil from the pillows and gives them a disagreeable odor. Beat the pillows well. Hang the blankets on the lines, shaking them well. While the bedding is airing brush and wipe the bedsteads. If the bed linen has been packed all summer spread old sheets on the floor of a sunny room and spread the folded linen on these. Open the windows, and at the end of a bright day the linen will have lost any odor or dampness that it may have acquired during the summer. Comforters or down quilts, if they are used, must be aired like the blankets. The window screens, when taken out, should be brushed and numbered and a memorandum of the numbers kept. Put the screens where it is dry and there is no danger of anything being pushed against them. If there are double windows have them brushed and washed carefully, and wash the permanent windows on the outside before putting on the outside windows, as they cannot be cleaned till spring.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Old Books in America.

A journalist dropped into one of the very few 'shops in New York devoted exclusively to the sale of rare and valuable books, and said to the proprietor:

"Where in town will I find those old bookstalls that I read about in the papers, where collectors of first editions and other bookish treasures go to look for prizes?"

"There aren't any," said the book dealer. "If you want to buy any valuable book, you will find a few places like mine in town, where you can choose from a collection of rare and valuable books whatever you like, and pay for them sums which will represent every cent of their value; or else you can watch the auction sales and bid for what you want against the dealers and other sharps, who will be on hand with very accurate knowledge as to the exact value of the book to be put on sale. But if you insist on picking up bargains you will save time by getting on a ferry boat and looking in some other town, for you won't find them here."

There are many reasons that valuable books cannot be picked up on the stands. There are very few books in the country of any value that are not already in collections, either private or public, or on the shelves of book dealers who appreciate their value and are holding them for a prize. America is young, and has very few printed books, comparatively speaking, that have become valuable. There are a few first editions that are worth money, as "The Federalist," for instance, which will bring a thousand dollars any day. But there is reason to believe that these volumes are all in the hands of collectors or in museums here and abroad. To-day the finest collection of Americana in the world is owned by the French government. The next finest is in London, and many French and English families have superb collections of the valuable books of America. Thus it is that there are practically no valuable books, from the days of Franklin to the present time, stowed away in old garrets or in the possession of people ignorant of their value, which are at all likely to fall into the hands of book peddlers and dealers in miscellaneous books on the corners. The dealers in books generally get their stock in trade from the auction sales. Of course they have to pay a pretty fair price, but as a rule each gets what he wants at a rate to warrant a fair profit when resold. Then on their visits to London and Paris they pick up stray volumes of Americana of some value and fetch them to their native shores. But the term Americana is not confined to works printed in America. Works printed abroad about America also come under that head. These go back to colonial times, even before, and comprise some of the most valuable works. They are picked up in London and Paris.

Needs of the Navy.

Let us measure, says a writer in the Portsmouth Review, the efficiency for war purposes of the cruisers belonging to England and France by the number of ships that a single Englishman or French cruiser has respectively to defend. Great Britain has one cruiser or sloop of over 900 tons to every 71 merchant vessels, and one to every 41 steamers; France has one cruiser to every 30 merchant vessels, and one to every 11 steamers. A great increase in the navy of large steamers like the City of Paris for better if prompt chase is absolutely necessary. The French have four times as many steamers with a speed of over twelve knots, in proportion to the numbers of their mercantile marine. The French fast steamers number 526, of which 100 make 12 knots and over, to the English 228!

The armament of our war vessels compared with that of two naval powers, such as France and Italy, is also most unsatisfactory. Granted the value of very heavy ordnance, we are as badly off in the number of powerful guns of large size we possess as in the number of our modern battleships. Now that the Victoria is gone, there are only four of such guns mounted on our warships—two on the Sanspareil and two on the Benbow. Add to these the four 80-ton muzzle-loaders of the Inflexible, and a total of only eight guns is reached. The Italians, on the other hand, have 28 guns of 100 tons and upwards distributed between 6 battleships; and their neighbors, the French, have 14 heavy guns distributed between 6 battleships, so that these two nations have between them 42 of the heaviest guns mounted in 13 vessels. Each of the seven battle ships carries four of these heavy guns, whilst two of the French ships carry 3, and 4 of them 2 heavy guns each. Compare this with the two only that are mounted in each of the two above-named English ships, which suffer from the further great disadvantage of a freeboard so low that they could not fight their foremost guns in a seaway. The training of the two heavy gns of the Sanspareil is likewise much restricted, and her stern and quarter defence is confined to one 29-ton gun. The heavy guns, both of the Italian and French ships, possess the further advantage over ours of being mounted at a greater height above water, and commanding an all-round fire. Out of our 67-ton guns, 56 are mounted between 14 battleships. There are also 16 guns of about 45 tons each, divided between four other of our ships. These, together with the 10 guns of 80 tons and upwards already mentioned, make altogether a grand total of 82 heavy guns in the British navy. Against these France can set 50 guns of over 48 tons, in addition to 14 of 75 tons, total 64; whilst Italy has 16 guns of 67 tons, in addition to 28 of 100 tons and upward, total 44. These two powers, therefore, have between them 108 guns mounted to England's 82; so that were they to combine against us (assuming the superiority of the heaviest guns as weapons of destruction), our battleships would be overpowered. I put little faith, however, in our monster guns or the machinery by which they are worked, and their immense weight added to that of the turrets sinks the ship three feet below their proper load-draught, whereby their safety is endangered and their fighting power in heavy seas is very injuriously affected. In conclusion, about 40 of our vessels are armed with muzzle-loading guns, which are quite the worst in the world, and have been discarded by all other navies. These muzzle-loaders should be changed at whatever expense. The guns of the Inflexible, Agamemnon, Ajax, and Dreadnought stand in this category. The retaining of such obsolete armament would mean insuring defeat.

Grease the Wheels.

"Why don't you grease the wheels?" said a farmer to a man driving a heavy waggon past him, which creaked and groaned as the horse strained under his heavy burden, "it will mean less labor to your horse and less noise about nothing." Let us take the farmer's advice to ourselves, and grease the wheels of life as we go along its road. How much less creaking and groaning, and straining there would be if everyone remembered to grease their neighbor's wheels as they go day by day. A little love expressed, a little pity proved by some trifling act, a little sympathy shown in a few words, a little timely help offered, costs the giver little; but what a change it makes! The sad face brightens, the heavy eye lights up, the tired hand gains fresh strength, the weary heart new courage. The sharp word wrung from irritation of spirit will be stifled at its utterance, and instead of harsh, discordant creaking and groaning—and often-times "noise about nothing"—the wheels will run smoothly because of the little touch of "grease" given at the right moment and in the right place. Be ready with the pleasant look and gentle answer. Be ready with the kind word and helping hand, and what a world of music you will make around you! How smoothly the wheels will roll, no matter how rough the road under them may be! Do what you can to turn discord to sweetness. Watch for a chance to "grease the wheels."

The Material of Folk Lore.

George Laurence Gomme maintains, in his ethnology in Folk lore that the constituent elements of folk lore—consisting as they do of beliefs, customs, and traditions that are far behind civilization in their intrinsic value to man, though they exist under cover of a civilized nationality—must in general be traceable to the survival of a condition of human thought more backward, and therefore more ancient, than that in which they are discovered, and which may, therefore, conveniently be called with reference to it a condition of uncivilization. It follows that, as an element of uncivilization, existing side by side with civilization, its development must have been arrested at a point where the civilization began. It may have experienced modification, and, indeed, in most cases has been largely modified; but that modification has tended rather to its extinction than to its development upon the lines upon which it was proceeding at the time the arrestment took place.

Ascertain the point of arrestment, which may in general be expected to coincide with the appearance on the scene of a race of people to whom the belief or custom or tradition is strange or unknown, and you may reasonably attribute it to the preexisting people whom they displaced or subdued. When, therefore, savage or rude customs are stated to have existed in Rome or Greece, or the German or Celtic countries of modern Europe, it is not to be assumed, as it has hitherto been, that they are of Roman, Greek, German, or Celtic origin; but it is to be ascertained whether they embody an idea the development of which was arrested by these civilizations, and if so, they must be referred to an antecedent race of relative uncivilization.

Mr. Gomme adduces in support of this conclusion the annual ceremonies connected with the worship of the village goddess in Southern India. On this one occasion in the year it is the outcast pariah, the descendant of the aboriginal race, who is the officiating priest. The goddess is generally adored in the form of an unshapen stone. Bloody animal sacrifices are offered, and the heads of the slaughtered creatures are eagerly scrambled for. Women walk naked to the temple in fulfilment of vows, under the shelter of leaves and boughs of trees. If, Mr. Gomme argues, there is a strong line of parallel between these Indian ceremonies which are demonstrably non-Aryan, and ceremonies formerly and even still observed in Europe, must not such ceremonies have been in their origin non-Aryan in Europe?

Australian Women.

Though pretty, tall and well formed, the Australian is not graceful, says a writer in the North American Review. Her feet are seldom small, her hands rarely beautiful. Moreover, she does not dress well. Her toilet has none of the chic of the Parisienne's, little of the sobriety of the English woman's. Overdressed or dowdy, she produces the impression of not only having little taste, but no artistic sense of the fitness of things. Stylish and elegant women are to be seen more frequently in Melbourne than elsewhere. Nevertheless, dress is dear to the soul of an Australian, and much is spent on it. Down in the lowest social grades it plays an important part. The Australian hugs the idea of equality, and, believing in uniformity of dress as the visible sign of equality, often sacrifices actual comfort to obtain fashionable clothing. An Australian family makes a brave show on holidays. There may be bare feet and rags in the house, but there are cheap feathers and gloves in the street. Here the vanity of the race peeps out and hatred of apparent social distinctions, for vanity is stronger in the Australian woman than ambition, just as insolence is more inherent than energy. She is clever but not intellectual, accomplished oftner than highly educated. To be able to play the piano is regarded as a sort of cachet of distinction; not to play it is a lamentable sign of neglected education. Tact is natural to her, also a quick sense of perception. With the ready ease that a mouflet changes its color into harmony with that of its surroundings, she adapts herself to circumstances, catches the rud of her entourage, and contrives to produce a favorable impression. With a cheerful disposition and mercurial temperament the serious side of life scarcely appeals to her. Forseeing not that to sow the wind is to reap the whirlwind, she exacts neither obedience nor due reverence from her children, and, without being specially religious, leaves the responsibility of their future very much to Providence. Thus some of the finest feelings that bind the human race together become destroyed, and a spurious sort of independence loosens family ties in Australian households. Though hardly capable of strong feeling, and deep, passionate attachment, the Australian is affectionate, and in manner hospitable, friendly, and sometimes pathetic. Strangers to-day, to-morrow you are intimately acquainted. In friendship there is no tentative stage, but a plunge in medias res.

His Lordship's Larder Pulled Down.

The operations in connection with the extension of the Bonanza Warehouse have involved the disappearance of a relic of ancient Glasgow. For about a century the building which is known latterly as His Lordship's Larder Hotel occupied a prominent site at the north-west corner of St. Enoch Square, and during that time many changes took place. Towards the close of the last century the Square was a very fashionable residential quarter, but in less than forty years after its completion the Square was in the state of transition with which dwellers in towns are familiar; namely, the private residence giving place to the merchant's office and the warehouse. In the case of the building just demolished, however, it seems to have been early converted into a hotel, which became widely known. It was a favorite resort of agriculturists and members of the curling and athletic associations; but the great increase in the hotel accomodation of the city which was witnessed some years ago appeared to have an adverse effect on His Lordship's Larder, and some time ago it was sold to the adjoining warehousemen.

To gain strength—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For steady nerves—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For pure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

True Philanthropy.

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THOMAS PETCH
August 11th, 1893. 81-1m

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No. 22. THE SEA KING. By Captain Marryatt.
No. 23. THE SIEGE OF GRANADA. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
No. 24. MR. MEESON'S WILL. By H. Rider Haggard.
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Victoria, B. C.

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CIVIC MATTERS DISCUSSED

Meeting of the North Ward Ratepayers Held Last Evening.

ONLY ONE CANDIDATE WAS PRESENT

Mayor Beaven, Messrs. Baker and West Address the Meeting—What Baker Says About Some of the Aldermen—A Very Large Attendance.

The ratepayers of north ward, especially those living in the Work estate, take a lively interest in the municipal affairs, and consequently public meetings are well attended. Last evening was no exception, a large crowd filling the Hillside school house to hear the candidates for alderman address the meeting. Mr. Blackett was called to the chair and succeeded by a short speech in putting the audience in good humor. He condemned the action of those who were responsible for the delay in commencing work on the Work Estate surface drain and also suggested that at the next general election the ratepayers turn the whole council out. As to the two candidates, he said, "they both have bricks in their hats; one was unfortunate enough to be found out and the other should have been found out."

Mr. Baker was the first of the candidates to address the meeting. He claimed that the criticism of the papers about him were undeserved. Before the contract for the surface drains were awarded he did not have anything to say to the contractor about selling him bricks. The contractor was a customer of his and when he went into his yard and purchased the bricks they were sold as they would have been sold to any other customer. It would pay him better to keep out of the council, but he came out to give the ratepayers an opportunity to say whether he deserved re-election. He was opposed by the Times, he said, because he opposed Robert Beaven, and he was opposed by the Colonist because he opposed W. H. Ellis, president of the agricultural society. Ever since he had refused to vote for a donation of $3000 for the agricultural society the Colonist had opposed him. He, however, did not care for either the Colonist or the Times. Anything he had done was not worse than most of the aldermen had done. When Mr. Humber was in the council and chairman of the electric light committee, his foreman had erected the electric light building with bricks from Humber's brickyard for which an extra $1 a thousand was charged. Then Humber's son received half of what the contractor was paid. "Now, gentlemen," said Mr. Baker, "who is the worst, he or I? I don't say that he was dishonest, but it places him in worse position than I am." Ald. McKillican, who caused a good deal of the recent trouble is just as bad. The firm, of which he is senior member, supplied some of the material for the Old Folks' Home. Ald. Styles has a lot of houses to rent. Two street foremen, two men who work on the streets and several firemen live in his houses. Ald. Styles would not allow one of those men to be discharged, because he is directly interested. Coughlan, who is causing all the trouble, when he was an alderman, had an indirect contract with the city for the asphalt floor in the market and a direct contract for the sidewalk around the market. The election would not cost the ratepayers one cent and he would tell them why it would not. When the by-law to raise the aldermen's salary to $400 was brought up, he opposed the clause which brought it into force this year, arguing that he had been elected to the position for $200 a year and he intended to serve the ratepayers for that amount. At the end of the first three months he was paid $50. At the end of six months $150 was offered him, but he did not accept it and it was still in the treasurer's possession. The contract for the Work Estate surface drain was held back so that the clause forbidding the use of material made by Chinamen could be inserted. It would be far better for the workingmen if the work went on. It was impossible to get bricks in the province that Chinamen had not had something to do with. The clause was to be inserted in all contracts awarded after September 17th. Tenders for the Work Estate surface drain were called for on September 18th. Would it be well to send money out of the country because a few Chinamen were employed in the brickyards. The first meeting of the Citizen's committee, Mr. Baker said was a terra cotta meeting. Nicholles of the terra cotta company and the secretary took a prominent part in the meeting. The people were anxious to connect with the surface drains because they were better adapted than the sewers. He spoke in favor of dividing the north ward. There are 40 more real estate voters in the north ward than there are in the other two wards. The ward is therefore not fairly represented.

Ex-Alderman Humber, the other candidate not being present, R. H. West addressed the meeting. He said it was his object to vote for Mr. Baker. When he (West) was a candidate for alderman he advocated the reduction of the civic salaries. They receive too much money for the work they are doing and men can be obtained to do the work for less. Mr. Baker had done this by doing away with an employee who was receiving $250 a month for doing nothing. For doing this he should receive the votes of all men. He should also be supported for his opposition to the local improvement by-law. On account of his candid way of expressing his opinion on civic affairs, there was a certain clique against Ex-Alderman Baker. Then again all lovers of liberty should vote for a man who was opposed by the Colonist. No matter who were elected aldermen they would retire less popular than they were when elected. They have to contend against the effect of previous legislation, such as the large public debt which eats up a considerable portion of the revenue. Then the limits of the city were extended and the residents of the suburbs are heavily taxed and they do not receive anything in return. It had been said that $3000 had been given to the agricultural society. If 50 times that amount were voted this could not be made an agricultural country. Land was held so high that it would not pay to cultivate it. Mention might also be made of the Victoria & Sidney railway. Where is that road anyhow? Very few workingmen had been benefited by the construction of that road. He believed that Mr. Baker had over-stepped the mark but not intentionally but he thought the judgment of Judge Walkem would have a good effect.

Mayor Beaven was pleased to see a large audience as it showed a healthy interest in civic affairs. He had not heard all Mr. Baker had said but he said something about the contract for the Work estate being delayed. Mr. Baker must have known that he (Mayor Beaven) had done his best to have the work forwarded as rapidly as possible. There was one delay caused by trouble in regard to where the drain should run. But this was overcome and the ratepayers agreed to allow the drain to run through their property. There was no delay in coming to an agreement with the ratepayers. The agreement was signed as soon as the council authorized it. He hoped that he had been persistently opposed to the employment of Chinamen, but he had not gone so so far as to move that material made by Chinamen should not be used on public works. But the council passed the resolution and at Ald. Baker's suggestion the operation of the resolution was put off for three months. It would be desirable to carry out the idea of the resolution if it could be done. It is, however, being tried.

A ratepayer—Why did you not call for tenders three weks earlier?

Mayor Beaven—If I was the city engineer I might tell you. The engineer was instructed to have the work started as early as possible. In justice to Mr. Baker I will say that he was anxious to have the work go on and I coincided with him. In fact he (Mayor Beaven) had instructed the engineer to employ additional help if necessary to get the work under way. In regard to expenditure for board of health purposes. Last year it will be remembered a large amount of money was expended for this purpose. One of the difficulties was that there was no place to which those suffering from the disease could be taken. When buildings were erected and ready for occupation the difficulties vanished. One of the best things the aldermen had done was to provide a place where those suffering from disease can be cared for. The most delicate child and lady can be treated at the infectious diseases hospital when it is ready. Is it not better to have these buildings when lives will be saved thereby. (Applause.) It is a very extraordinary thing that a hospital of the kind was not build years ago, as it is a very necessary institution. He did his duty as mayor when he pointed out that the tender of Coughlan & Mayo was $800 or $900 less than H. H. McDonald & Co.'s. He would always do his duty in matters of the kind.

Mr. West—My question was what was the amount of $30,000 more than necessary for the hospital to be collected for.

Mayor Beaven—There has been a misunderstanding about the amount. There will be a certain rebate on most of the taxes so the whole six mills will not be collected. The object was to form a fund for board of health purposes. It must be remembered that there is another special rate that the council could levy on the ratepayers. The could could levy a special rate for school purposes but recognizing the dull times they had not levied this special rate.

Someone called for Ald. Bragg but before he reached the platform the school house was empty.

Exciting Whale Hunt.

A most exciting whale hunt took place in Holm Sound, Orkney, recently. Early in the morning a large "school" of whales, estimated to number from 500 to 700, were seen sporting in the narrows of Holm Sound. One boat put off in pursuit, and drove them through Kirk Sound. Shortly afterwards two other boats joined the hunt, and the monsters were forced into the eddie at the east side of Lamond Island. Here the shoal separated into two companies, one striking out for Rossness Point, the other remaining in the vicinity. A determined effort was made to get the whales into one shoal again, and this was accomplished in about half an hour's time, as the sound where the hunt was on is only about two or three miles broad, the people from the shore had a splendid view of the exciting scenes which were now going on. When the whole flock were got together again, they moved slowly up to the west sands near the Established Church at Holm, and apparently would have gone ashore there without further trouble had it not been that one boat's crew got in front of them, and made an attempt to drive them to another part of the beach. At this juncture the whales turned and charged right into the fleet of pursuing boats, which now numbered about thirty, and literally lifted some of them out of the water, one of them being stove in, but no serious mishap occurred. The chase now became very exciting, the whales phing and blowing, and the hunters making a fearful din in their efforts to drive the monsters back. The steam yacht Irene, which was lying in the vicinity, now joined the hunt, the foghorn being kept blowing and the bells ringing, which greatly added to the confusion. Subsequently two gentlemen and a lady, along with some of the crew of the yacht, got into the gig and pulled right into the heart of the school, rendering valuable service. After turning the whales two or three times in toward the beach about 50 of them were landed, but as the tide was flowing a few of them got off again. Some of he hunters, who were armed with harpoons, struck a number out in deep water, and it is hoped these will yet be recovered. This sort of warfare went on till noon, when the school broke up into small companies, and went off at a tremendous pace towards the South Sea, one very large whale, when last seen, having a harpoon sticking in its back. The whales captured are of the bottlenose species, and measured up to 20 feet in length.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETS.

Report of Teachers and Committees—Clerks of Works.

Regular meeting of the school board last night.

Principal Netherby of the boys' school sent in a report on order and discipline in the various rooms of the public school. The report had been asked for in consequence of a complaint from a parent. The members of the board discussed the advisability of such reports being regularly submitted by a duly appointed inspector. No action was taken. The report was filed.

Superintendent of Education Pope wrote that it was not necessary to issue a certificate as teacher of callisthenics to John St. Clair, such instruction being on the optional list. Tabled. John St. Clair also had a letter to the board outlining his plan of instruction. He would divide the schools into squads and instruct each squad half an hour each week; and advised that the teachers give an additional twenty minutes' instruction each day. Tabled.

Secretary Williams was instructed to forward to Mayor Beaven the following estimated expenditure under the $85,000 loan by-law: Closets in Central School, $4,000; new school in North ward, $32,000; new school in South ward, $32,000; sites, $14,200.

The secretary was instructed to inform the Taylor Mill Co. of the number of school seats required. Tenders will be opened at the next regular meeting.

Th report of Trustees Lovell and Bishop recommending the construction of a wing at Victoria West school was tabled.

A number of applications were read for appointments as teachers.

The monthly report showed an average daily attendance of 1,664; actual average, 1,848; number of pupils in attendance, 1,878; average per teacher, 45.80. This is a slight increase over the attendance at the opening last year.

J. Gray and T. J. Brydon were appointed clerks of works. Salary, $4.50 per day.

A complaint of defective ventilation of Rock Bay school was referred to a special committee to act.

Our Fruit Growers.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the fourth annual report of the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association, and a review of its contents calls for more than a passing notice at our hands. It contains many able papers on practical horticulture and the development of the fruit-growing industry in this province. It is a matter for regret that the membership of this association is not larger, as the annual fee ($2) not only entitles a member to all the bulletins published by the association, but also to the Canadian Horticulturist and Baillie's Horticulturists' Rule Book, both worthy publications, for a year free of charge. We note that, with the exception of Mr. Okell, the report does not contain a single paper from any one on the island. Next year we hope that the report will contain numerous contributions from island fruit growers. The following papers are worthy of very great commendation: "The Preparation, Planting and Pruning of Orchards, by E. Hutcherson, Ladner's; "Fruit Growing in the Dry Belt Above the Fraser Canyons," T. G. Earl, Lytton; "Okanagan as a Field for Horticulture," A. Posthill, Okanagan; "What to Plant," G. H. Henry, Hatzic; "The Functions of the Leaf," T. Wilson, Harrison; "Horticultural Problems," E. Hutcherson, Ladner's; "Dairying in B.C.," H. F. Page, Matsqui; "Hop Culture in B.C.," W. Shannon, Vancouver; "Small Holdings," Mr. Schon; Marketing Fruits," W. A. D. Jones, New Westminster; "Small Holdings and Immigration," R. E. Gosnell, Vancouver. The latter part of the report is devoted to remedies for the destruction of insect pests detrimental to successful fruit culture.

After Breakfast

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for a month or two and you will feel "like a new man." The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proved by its thousands of wonderful cures. Why don't you try it?

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VICTORIA, B. C

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W. D. MORGAN.

Victoria, August 18, 1893. Aug 18-1m

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Victoria's Great Victory at Montreal Yesterday Afternoon.

THEY PLAY A FINE LACROSSE GAME.

At Least Four More Matches to Take Place Before the Team Returns to Victoria — Navahoe Wins the Cape May Cup.

To say that Victorians were pleased at the results of yesterday's lacrosse match at Montreal, is putting it too mildly. The enthusiasts were wild with delight and when the news was verified brooms decorated with blue and white were run up a flag pole, the veteran "Bill" Clarke handling the halyards. The players, to judge by their dispatches, were equally jubilant while the easterners will take some time to recover from their surprise.

The report of the match as published in the Montreal Gazette follows:

The lacrosse match to-day between the Montreals and the Victorias was the first played on the latter's eastern tour, and was a big surprise to all lacrosse men in this city. The team from Victoria is composed of a fine lot of young men, well built and having every evidence of hard training. To meet and defeat such a team as the Montreals on their own ground, to say the least, is no small honor. About 1500 people witnessed the game. Ross Mackenzie was referee, while Dick Kelley, of the Shamrocks, and C. Little, of the Montreal Athletic association, stood by the poles as umpires. The teams lined up as follows.

Montreal—Hamilton, Sheppard, Gilleton, Lonson, Anderson, Pierre, Coulson, Reed, McCallum, Hasley, Fairbairn and Murphy; H. Brophy, captain.

Victoria—Z. Ketchum, C. L. Cullin, S. Campbell, G. Tite, W. F. Blight, W. E. Ditchburn, F. Cullin, A. E. Macnaughton, Ross Eckardt, R. Cheney and R. J. Frost; H. Morton, spare man; W. H. Cullin, field captain.

The first game lasted only five minutes, and from the start it was apparent that the Victoria boys had the best of the game, though a few of them were at first somewhat nervous. This soon wore off, however, and fast and clean lacrosse was the order of the day. Blight got the ball out of the face-off, and it went down to the Victoria's home, but only remained there a few seconds when Lonson, the old war horse for the Montreal team was there and sent it up to the other end of the field. Cheney brought it out of a scruffle and gave it to Campbell, who put it well on the Victoria's home, and again some hot work took place. After this the ball never passed centre field, and finally Ross Eckardt got possession of the sphere and scored.

The second game turned out to be shorter than the first, as it only lasted three minutes. The ball, after being faced, was sent on the Victoria home, and after a few passes between Macnaughton, F. Cullin, Ditchburn and Eckardt, the latter scored.

The third game was as pretty an exhibition of lacrosse as was ever seen in Montreal. Blight got the ball out at the face and it immediately travelled on the Victoria home, but Lonson stopped it and travelled it back to the other end of the field, where it remained for about one minute. Belfry got it out and gave it to C. L. Cullin, who passed to Tite, who gave it to Blight; from him it went to Ditchburn, and from Ditchburn was advanced to F. Cullin, who gave it to Frost, who scored while on his knees.

The fourth game was fast and hard. Victoria lost on the draw, but the ball was soon captured by Ditchburn and passed to Tite, who threw down on the flags. Several attempts were made to score, but the strong defense of Montreal seemed to be impregnable for a time. Sheppard, of the Montreal defence, played a brilliant game while it lasted. During this game the home team did their best to rattle the Victoria's defence, but it did not work, and the ball was repeatedly returned to the home field, Blight, Ditchburn, Tite and F. Cullin distinguishing themselves by brilliant catches and runs, feeding the home well. Macnaughton secured the ball from the Montrealers and made a grand run around behind and back again, until an opening presented, when he shot a hot one, but failed to score. Sheppard returned the ball to the other end, where it lingered but a short time. Belfry, who played a star game throughout, returned to centre to Blight, who passed to Eckardt, then he to Frost, who was willing but whose check was down on him in a moment. However, Frost swiped to Eckardt, who after a short run swung around and scored. Time—8 minutes.

Almost as soon as the fifth game was started Macnaughton got a severe body check from Lonson and was knocked out for a few minutes, but was able to play again after a little rubbing. While he lay on the grass the Victoria boys put the ball between the flags again, but this was not allowed, so the ball was faced off once more. After seven minutes of pretty fast lacrosse, in which time all the Victoria boys showed up to good advantage, as also did Prior, Coulson, Lonson, Milton, Sheppard, Fairbairn and Murphy for the Montreals. Ross Eckardt again got the ball, and with one of his side shots scored.

The sixth game was a snap for the Victorias. The home team appeared to be outplayed at every turn by Victoria, and could hardly believe the western boys could put up such team work. The ball was continually in the vicinity of the Montreal's goal, and after six minutes' play, Tite passed to Blight and then to Ditchburn, from him it went to Frank Cullin, who scored with a swift overhand shot.

Eight minutes remained to complete the time, and play continued without scoring, during which time Montreal played a purely defence game.

SUMMARY.

Game.	Won by	Scored by	Time.
1	Victoria	Eckardt	5½ min.
2	Victoria	Eckardt	3 "
3	Victoria	Frost	1 "
4	Victoria	Eckardt	8 "
5	Victoria	Eckardt	7 "
6	Victoria	F. Cullin	6 "

THE SCHEDULE.

Victoria is under engagement to play four more games, and very likely more will be arranged before they start for home. They went to Toronto to-day and will play in that city on Saturday. They meet the Shamrocks on the 20th, Cornwalls on the 23rd and the Capitals on the 26th. An endeavor will be made to get a team to go to Chicago with them.

WANT TO VISIT FRISCO.

Henry Harris, the recent manager of the San Francisco baseball troupe, has received the following letters from a British Columbia lacrosse organization that wants to introduce the game in this city by bringing two professional teams here or a series of exhibition games:

The Manager San Francisco Baseball Club, San Francisco—Dear Sir: I am requested on behalf of the Vancouver Lacrosse Club to write you that this team is trying to arrange a trip to Portland and San Francisco, starting about a month from now. Before starting we wish to make arrangements for grounds to play on. We intend to take from here and Westminster thirty players, or two full teams and a few spare men. Our expenses will be pretty high, but we think we can make the trip a success provided we can secure good terms from the ground-owners.

Kindly advise me if we can secure your grounds and on what conditions. I think the game would prove a good drawing card and that we could do better by playing on a percentage basis, but if you could guarantee a certain sum we could tell better just how we would stand in regard to expenses.

Should you be unable to let us have grounds will you kindly hand this to some one whom you think would be in a position to accomodate us? Yours sincerely,

THOMAS BRADSHAW,
Secretary Lacrosse Club.

It so happens that Mr. Harris is not in a position to loan a baseball field at present. He is interested in lacrosse nevertheless, and would like to find out whether it would draw patronage any better than baseball.—Examiner.

THE TURF.

DIRECTUM'S CHALLENGE.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Monroe Salisbury has issued a chalenge to trot Directum against any stallion, mare or gelding, for any sum from $5,000 to $10,000, the race to take place in four days, or not later than Friday, when the champion stallion goes against the world's record.

YACHTING.

NAVAHOE'S FIRST VICTORY.

London, Sept. 14.—The committee to whom was referred the question of whether the Britannia should have come back in yesterday's race, when she crossed the line before gun fire, decided that the Navahoe won the race for the Brenton Reef cup.

As soon as the decision of the committee was made known the Navahoe, which is lying at anchor in Cowes Roads, hoisted the winning flag, and it is now flapping defiantly from her topmasthead. Yesterday the Britannia flew the emblem of victory all day, it being taken for granted that she had won the race. The question of the winner of the Brenton Reef cup having been decided, the race for the Cape May cup, which, it had been announced, would not be sailed until next week, will take place to-morrow. Both the Navahoe and Britannia are putting on the final touches to their preparations for their next contest. The course will be the same sailed over for the Brenton Reef cup.

London, Sept. 14.—Since the result of the trial race of the American yachts became known in English yachting circles there is not the same positivism that previously prevailed that the Valkyrie would prove herself the better boat. Even the most enthusiastic English supporters of keel boats are now inclined to concede that the centre-board type has merits even in a stiff wind and heavy sea, and that, previous to the last race won by the Vigilant, they were not prepared to admit. Even Lord Dunraven, owner of the Valkyrie, and Watson, her designer, are not over-confident that the English cutter will win the international race.

ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—The most important athletic contests that have ever taken place in the west were inaugurated to-day under the auspices of the new Chicago Athletic Association. The championships of the Amateur Athletic Union are at stake, and eastern clubs have sent a larger number of contestants than ever before travelled from home for such a purpose, the New York Athletic club having sent a team of 40 and the New England association 50. The sport will be inaugurated at three o'clock this afternoon, when the swimming contests will take place in the grand basin at the World's Fair, the day having been set aside by the management as Amateur Athletic Union day. The championship for 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards and 880 yards will be decided.

Cherokee Strip Boomers.

Arkansas City, Kansas, Sept. 14.—Another hot wind is raging, and when it gets thoroughly warmed up to its work it will undoubtedly be hotter than the other which caused much distress yesterday among the Cherokee strip boomers. The crowds in booths are much greater this morning. It is expected 6000 certificates will be issued to-day, but not more than half the persons in line to-day can be served. Low estimates place the number of people in the city at 40,000.

Ticket Scalper Trapped.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 14.—Governor Brown signed a requisition brought to this state by Sheriff Delow of Denver, Colorado, for William C. Swinburne, of Newport. Swinburne is in the ticket scalping business in Denver, and it is alleged forged the signature of the general passenger agent of the Union Pacific upon a large number of tickets which were used between Portland, Oregon, and Denver. He was arrested in Newport yesterday.

A Woman Horse Thief.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 14.—Gustance Cooley, rather a dashing young woman, is now in jail at Livingstone charged with horse stealing. She was captured, with William Davis, who is a notorious thief, two weeks ago. The two ran off with four horses and stole four Winchester rifles and a lot of jewelry. They were captured in the Knobs. The woman is very communicative and regards the matter as quite romantic. It is thought she will betray the entire gang through fear of mob law. At the time of their arrest they had the four stolen horses in their possession and several stolen guns, pistols, razors and some jewelry.

Earl Kimberley's Action.

London, Sept. 14.—A special dispatch from Calcutta says that the action of the Earl of Kimberley, secretary of state for India, declining to sell the Indian council drafts yesterday under 15 1-4 pence per rupee, had a steadying effect upon the exchange. The dispatch adds that the continued importation of silver attracts attention, and that it seems ridiculous that the government should continue the coinage of silver taken over from banks, thus adding to the redundancy of silver money. The opinion grows that it would be better to sell silver yet uncoined and thereby meet the existing demand for metal for jewelry and manufacturing purposes than allow further silver imports.

McKinley's Theatrical Display.

World's Fair, Chicago, Sept. 14.—Governor McKinley and staff, followed by a company of the Ohio National Guard, G. A. R. veterans, made a triumphal entry into the exposition grounds to-day. The procession was part of Ohio's day celebration, which brought some 70,000 Ohio people to the fair. The procession marched through the seething throng to all parts of the World's Fair.

Verdict is Open.

The coroner's jury this afternoon in the case of Frederick Schiller, found poisoned, returned a verdict accordingly, stating that the evidence did not show whether he poisoned himself. The police have failed to find out where Schiller secured the poison. He did not get it from any drug store in the city. An additional fact was brought out that he had a pawn ticket in his pocket. He had pawned a gold watch in Vancouver.

'A Dynasty.'

Under the above heading the Patrie says: "We already had in Canada the Sir John dynasty, with three representatives—Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Abbott and Sir John Thompson. We now have the Sir Charles dynasty with two titulars. Her Majesty has just knighted the son of the Grand Elector. Many will be asking how he deserved so many honors. His great talents have not yet struck us. He is readily credited with having a great deal of knack, truss and insolence. But that is all, and it is not enough. How is it that this beginner should have been preferred to a tried servant like the Hon. Mr. Chapleau? It is a thing which the French-Canadians will not accept very easily."

Scene in Chinatown.

A lively scene took place on Government street in the Chinese quarters this afternoon. P. Sweeney, drunk, entered a Chinese butcher's shop and attempted to take away a piece of meat. The celestials endeavored to oust him out when Sweeney picked up the butcher's cleaver and cleared the place. The Chinese sounded their whistles and soon hundreds of celestials were in the shop and hemmed in Sweeney. Police Officer Redgrave came and arrested him. Sweeney showed fight but Redgrave made short work of him. Sweeney was only yesterday discharged in the police court. He was charged with fighting but told a pitiful story claiming he was acting in self-defence.

PERSONAL.

Miss Hayes, of Portland, is visiting friends in the city.

F. C. Swan, of Tacoma, is among those registered at the Victoria.

Geo. E. Weisbart, of Nanaimo, is in the city and is at the Victoria.

Mrs. I. B. Nason and family came down from Cariboo last evening.

Hon. D. W. Higgins left for the Sound last evening to attend the funeral of the late Guy C. Phinney.

J. B. Bouthone, D. G. Smith, of Denver; Thos Lewis and A. C. Fraser registered at the Oriental last evening.

The Bishop of Caledonia, Mrs. Ridley and Miss West will go to California for a few months. Mrs. Ridley has been in very poor health for some time.

L. D. Ross, of Seattle, vice president of the L. H. Griffith Realty & Banking Co., is in the city and is at the Driard. He is accompanied by John B. Hart, a well known Seattle attorney.

John Mather, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Keewatin, Mrs. Mather and Miss Mather and Alex McQueen, of Vancouver, the milling company's agent in British Columbia, are at the Driard.

DIED.

LOUTTIT—At San Francisco, on Aug. 30th, Sarah (Alice) Hannas, wife of W. S. Louttit, formerly of Victoria.

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One more case of imported

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5 HOOK BLUE COUTILLE, $1.25 A pair.

5 HOOK GREY COUTILLE, EXTRA, $1.50 a pair.

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On and after September 15th, the Victoria West Coal Yard will sell Coal at the following rates.

Best Wellington (Screened) Coal, $7.00 per Ton. Best Slack Coal, $4.00.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

Telephone 212. VICTORIA WEST COAL YARD.

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We the undersigned Coal Dealers from and after the 15th inst. will sell Coal at the following Rates:

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do do do -	$2 per 1-4 Ton.
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All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

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SUITS from $20.00 up. PANTS from $6.00 up.
Clothes cleaned, dyed, altered and repaired. Prices lower than the lowest.
N.B.—I have no branch store and no drummers to annoy you, but will promptly attend to all orders by mail. au18-1m

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Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

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